

## LA-UR-21-30554

Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Title: Today on Mars

Author(s): Wiens, Roger Craig

Intended for: For News from Mars display downtown Los Alamos

Issued: 2021-10-22

---

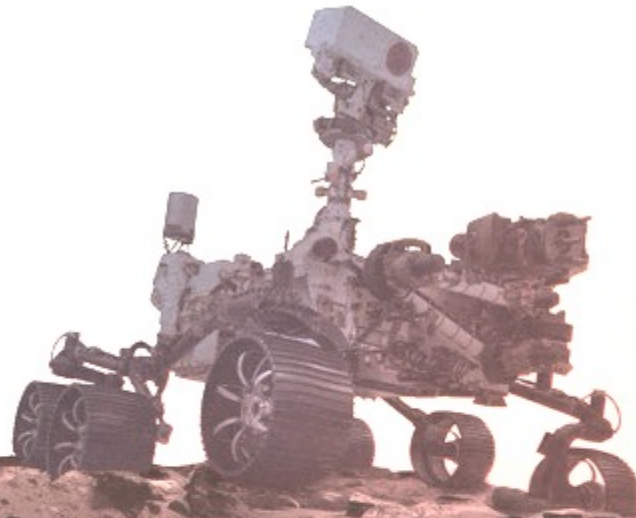
**Disclaimer:**

Los Alamos National Laboratory, an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer, is operated by Triad National Security, LLC for the National Nuclear Security Administration of U.S. Department of Energy under contract 89233218CNA000001. By approving this article, the publisher recognizes that the U.S. Government retains nonexclusive, royalty-free license to publish or reproduce the published form of this contribution, or to allow others to do so, for U.S. Government purposes. Los Alamos National Laboratory requests that the publisher identify this article as work performed under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Energy. Los Alamos National Laboratory strongly supports academic freedom and a researcher's right to publish; as an institution, however, the Laboratory does not endorse the viewpoint of a publication or guarantee its technical correctness.

# Today On Mars



**MARS  
2020**  
PERSEVERANCE



**Pictures and Information on the  
NASA Perseverance Rover,  
its onboard instruments  
and the Ingenuity Helicopter**



Managed by Triad National Security, LLC, for the U.S. Department of Energy's NNSA.

LA-UR-21-



## Mars 2020/Perseverance

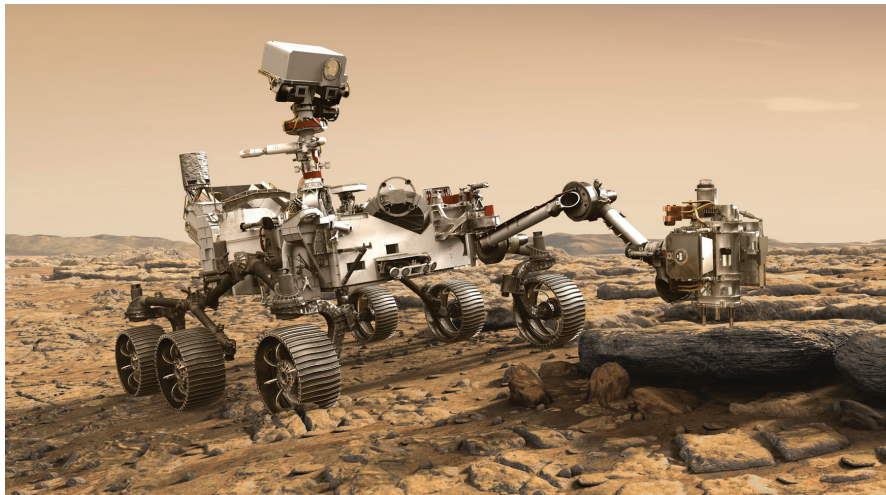
Over the past two decades, missions flown by NASA's Mars Exploration Program have shown us that Mars was once very different from the cold, dry planet it is today. Evidence discovered by landed and orbital missions point to wet conditions billions of years ago. These environments lasted long enough to potentially support the development of microbial life.

The Mars 2020/Perseverance rover is designed to better understand the geology of Mars and seek signs of ancient life. The mission will collect and store a set of rock and soil samples that could be returned to Earth in the future. It will also test new

technology to benefit future robotic and human exploration of Mars.

### Key Objectives

- Explore a geologically diverse landing site
- Assess ancient habitability
- Seek signs of ancient life, particularly in special rocks known to preserve signs of life over time
- Gather rock and soil samples that could be returned to Earth by a future NASA mission
- Demonstrate technology for future robotic and human exploration



# NASAfacts

### Mission Timeline

- Launch July 30, 2020 from Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Florida
- Land on Mars on February 18, 2021 at the site of an ancient river delta in a lake that once filled Jezero Crater
- Spend at least one Mars year (two Earth years) exploring the landing site region



**Launch  
from Cape  
Canaveral  
30 July  
2020**

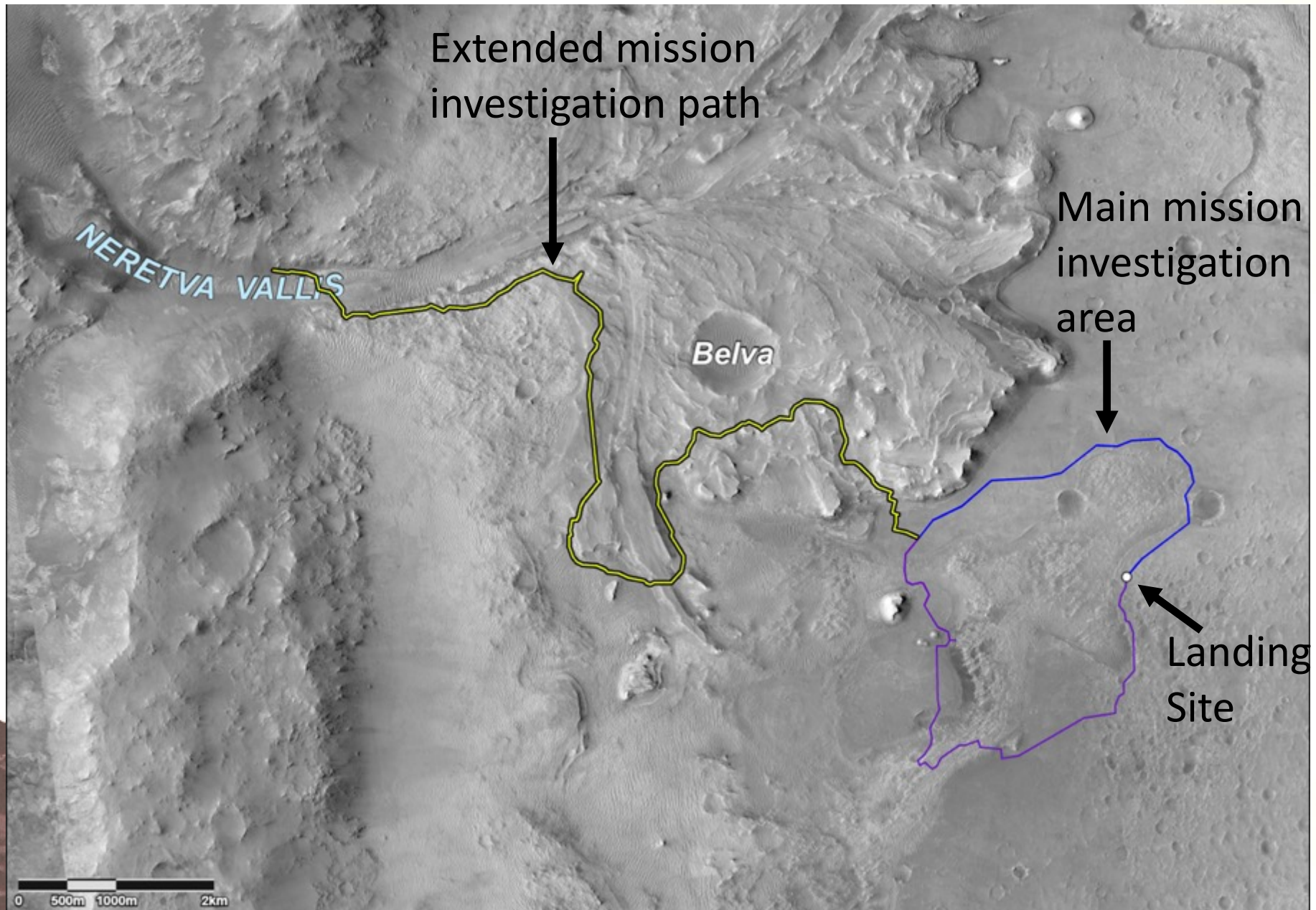


**Landed in Jezero Crater on Mars  
18 February 2021**





The Perseverance Rover landed in Jezero Crater, an ancient lake bed





**Mastcam-Z**  
Zoomable Panoramic Cameras

**SuperCam**  
Laser Micro-Imager

**MEDA**  
Weather Station

**SHERLOC**  
Ultraviolet Spectrometer  
WATSON (Camera)

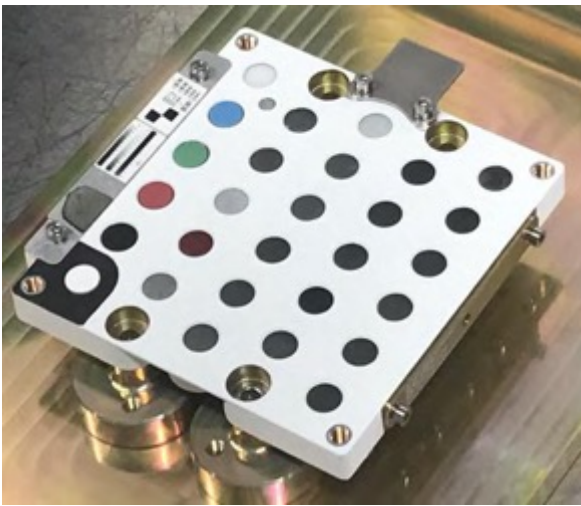
**RIMFAX**  
Subsurface Radar

**PIXL**  
X-ray Spectrometer

**MOXIE**  
Produces Oxygen from Martian CO<sub>2</sub>

Science instruments on  
the Perseverance Rover

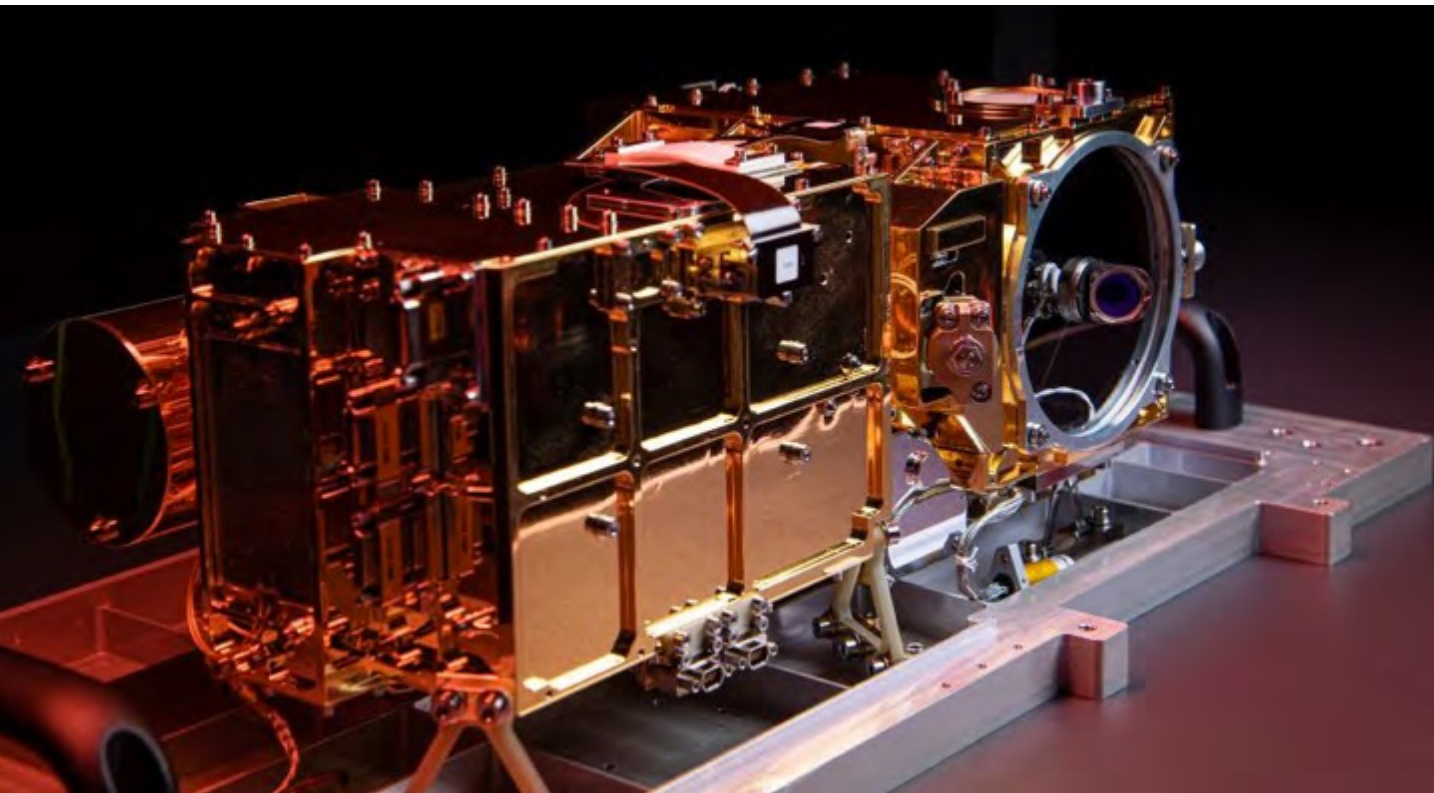
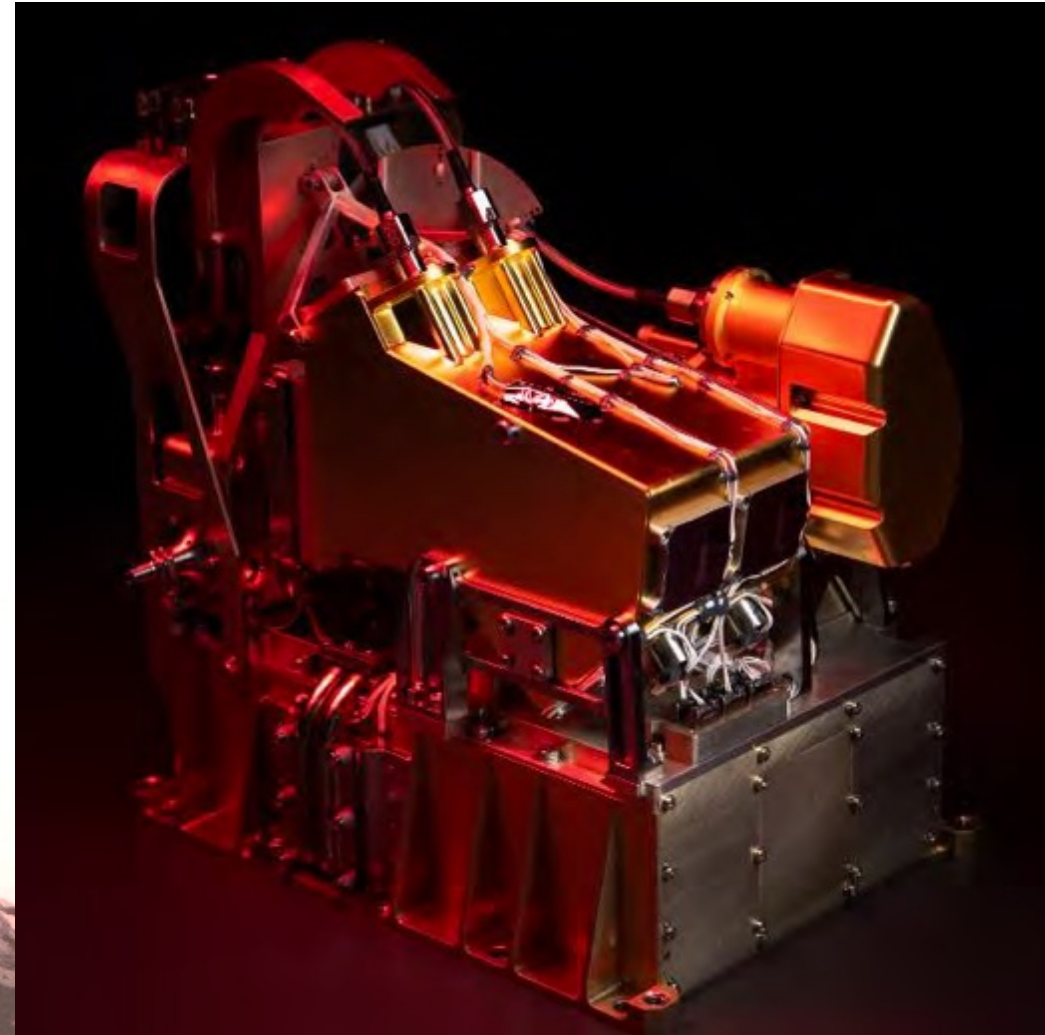




SuperCam Calibration Target built by University of Valladolid, Valladolid, Spain

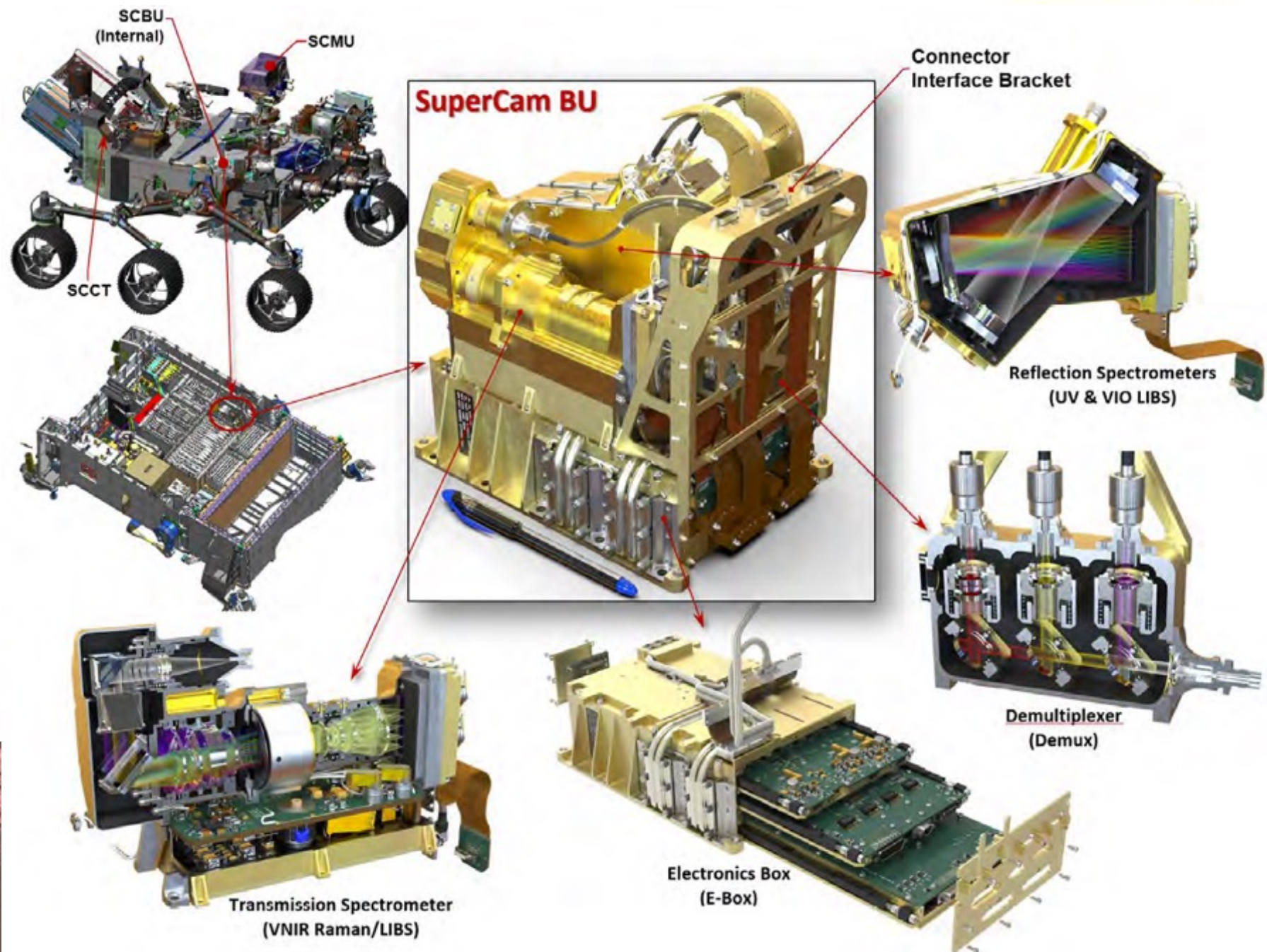
SuperCam Mast Unit built by Institut de Recherche en Astrophysique et Planétologie, Toulouse, France

SuperCam Body Unit built by Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, USA



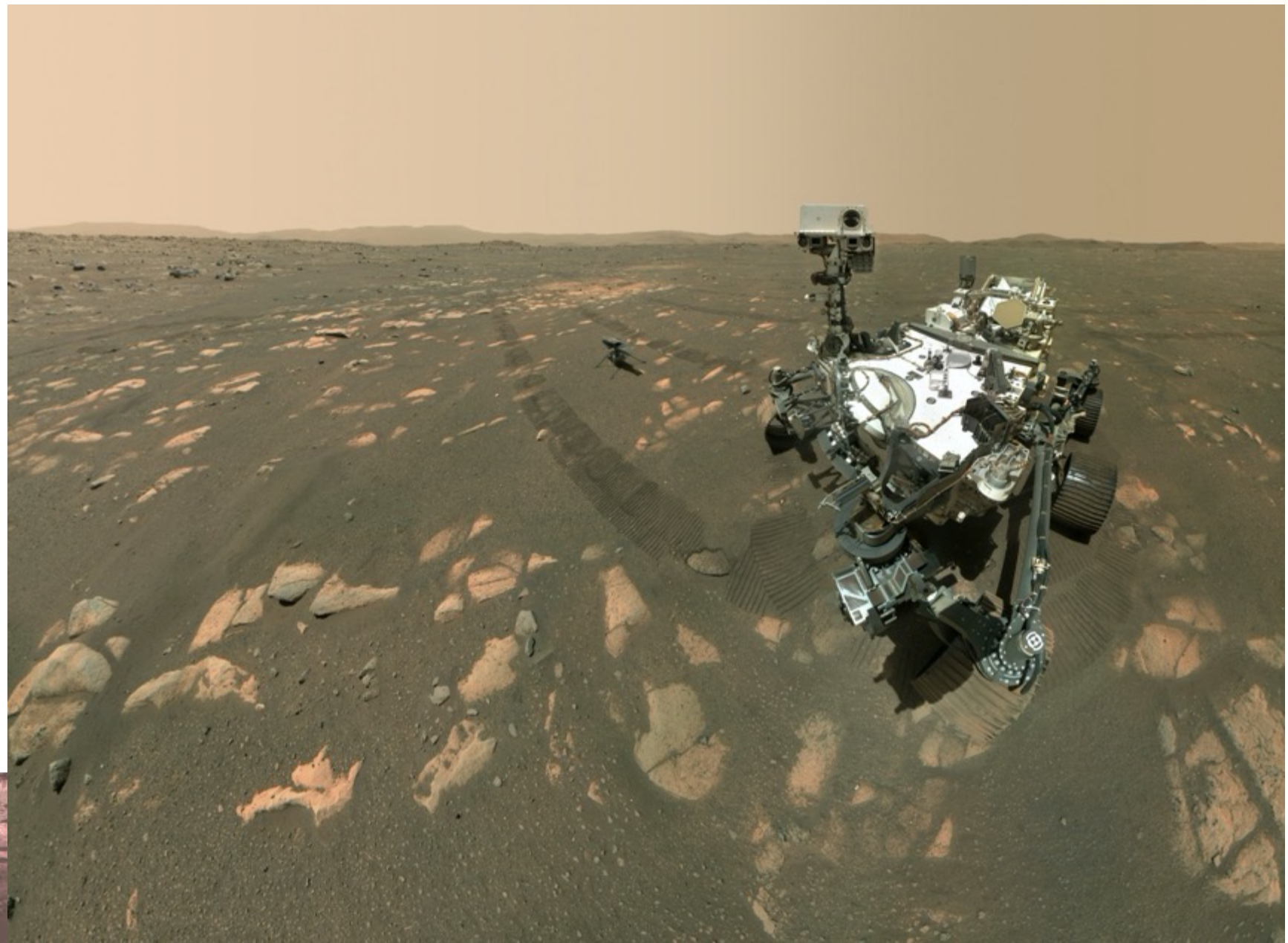


SuperCam Body Unit's location on the Perseverance rover and the major components of the instrument



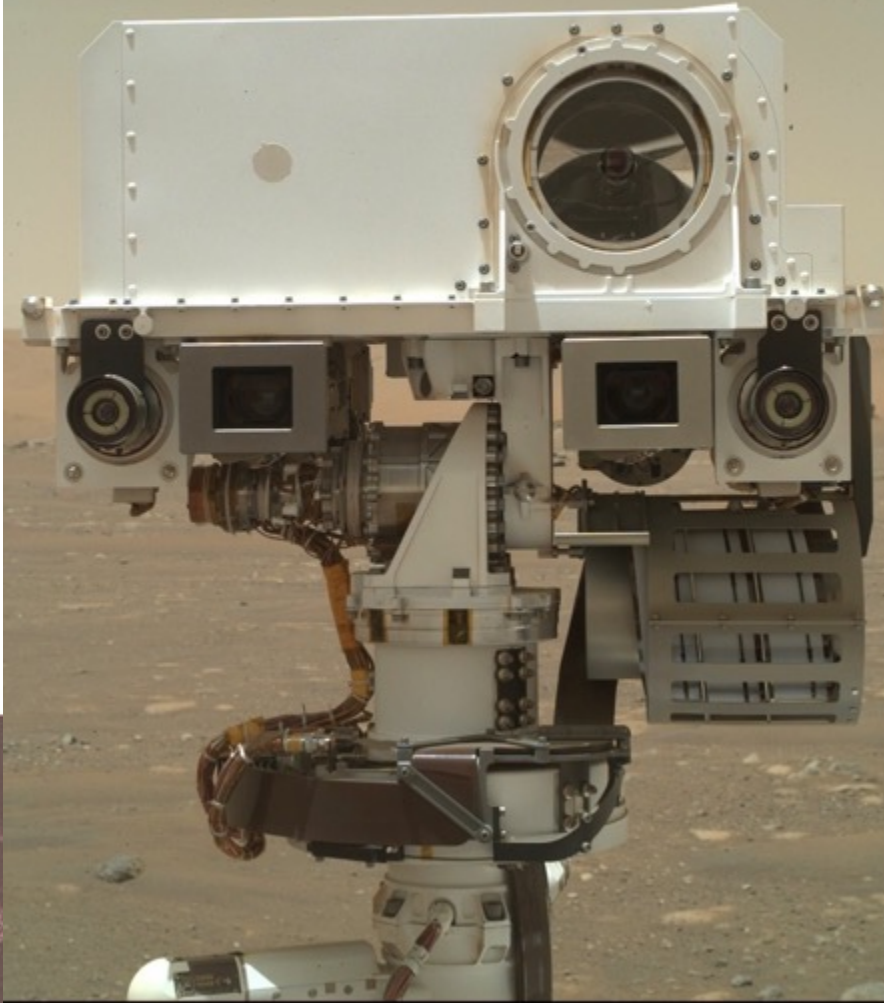


A selfie taken by the Perseverance Rover on 6 April 2021 with the Ingenuity helicopter in the background.





Remote Science Mast that houses the SuperCam, NavCam & Mastcam-Z instruments



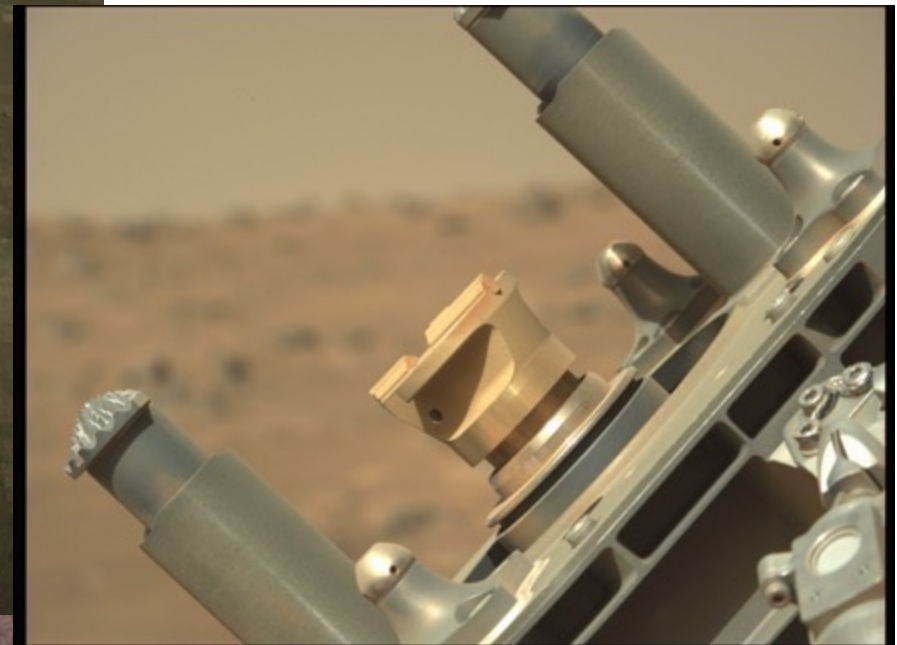
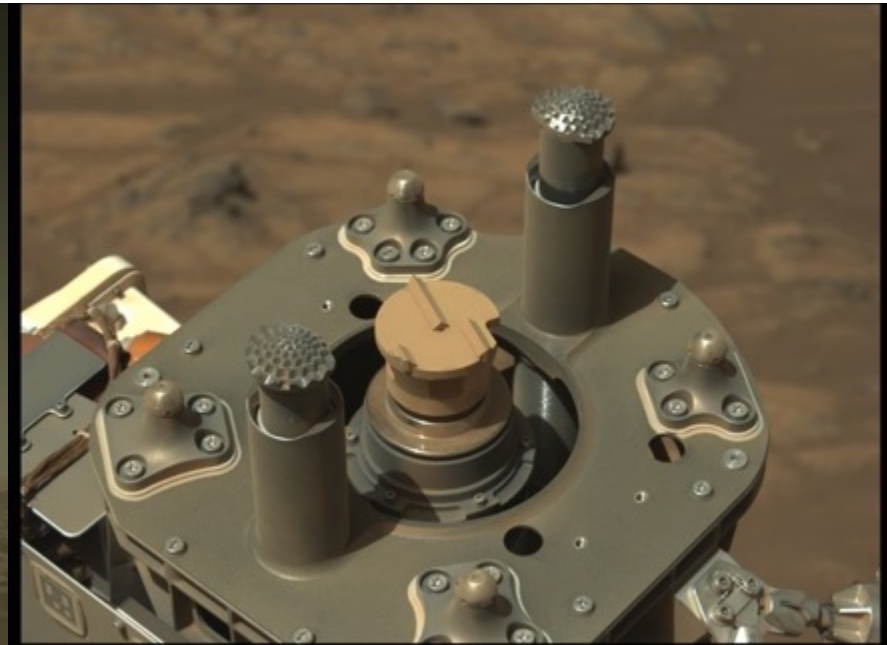
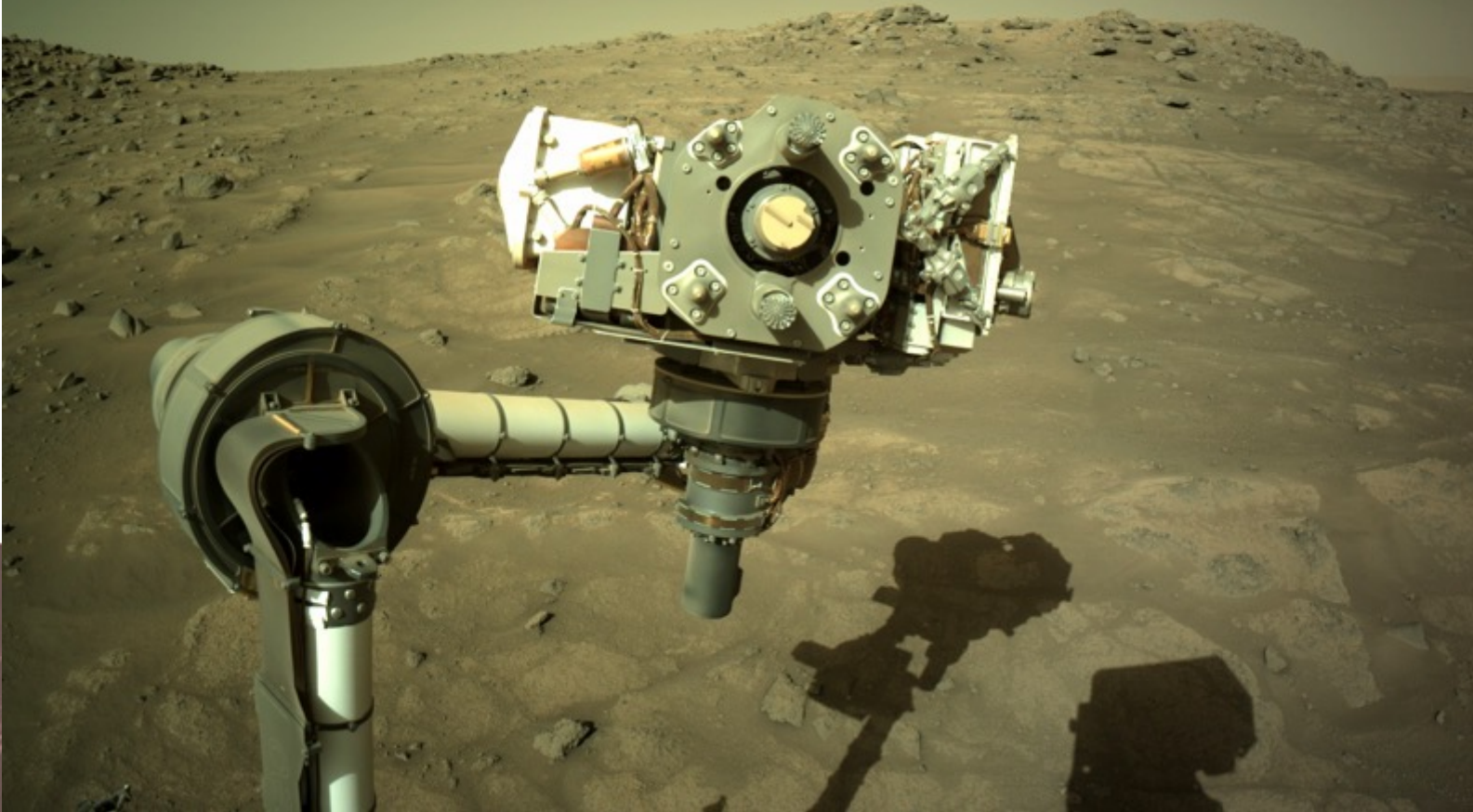
Images of the mast and arm on the Perseverance Rover



The arm and turret that includes the coring drill along with the PIXL, SHERLOC & WATSON instruments

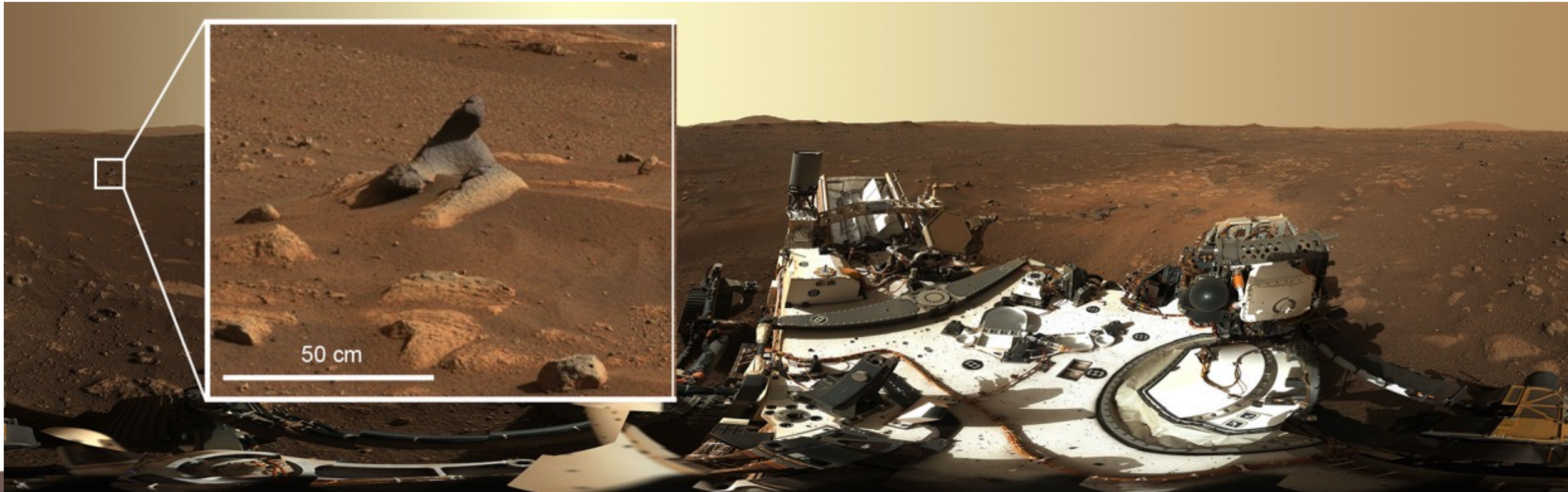


The abrasion bit attached to the drill at the end of the arm on the Perseverance Rover





First 360-degree panorama taken by Mastcam-Z on sol 3, the third Martian day of the Perseverance Rover mission (February 21, 2021)



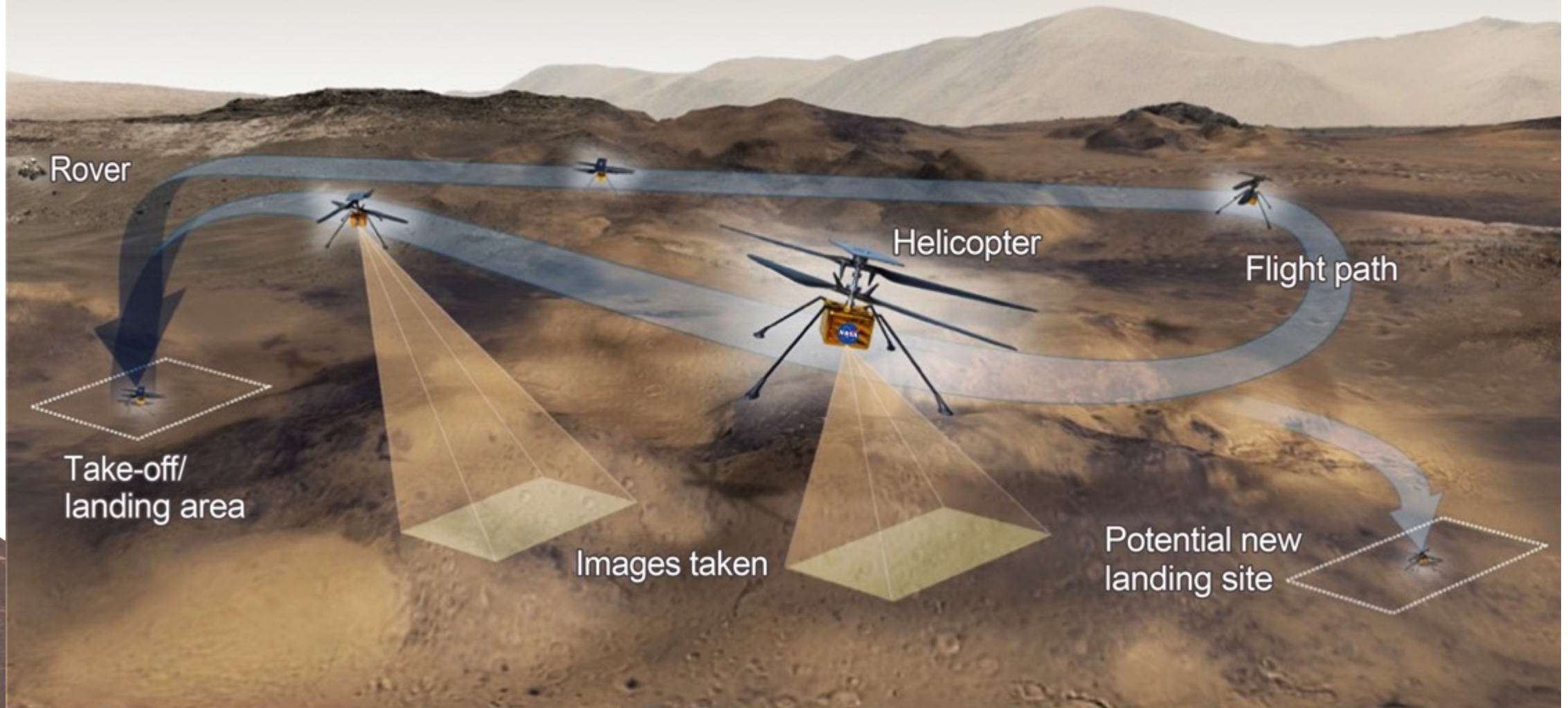


Deployment of the  
Ingenuity helicopter  
by the Perseverance  
Rover





## Basic flight concept for the Ingenuity Helicopter



## Ingenuity Helicopter sitting on the Martian surface





First flight test of the  
Ingenuity Helicopter  
on Mars





The  
Ingenuity  
Helicopter  
sitting alone  
on the  
Martian  
surface



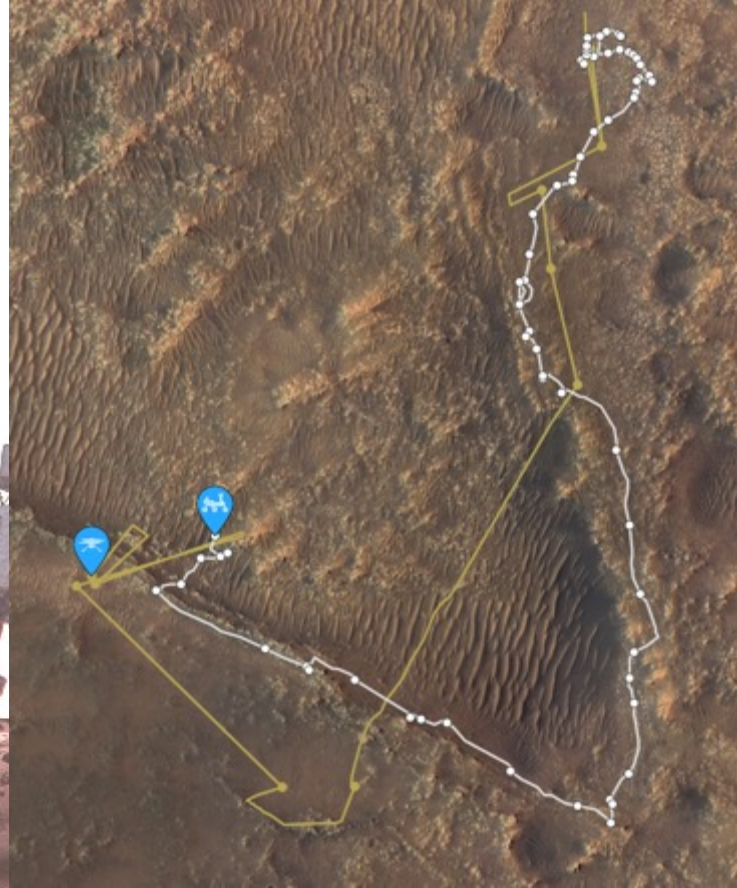
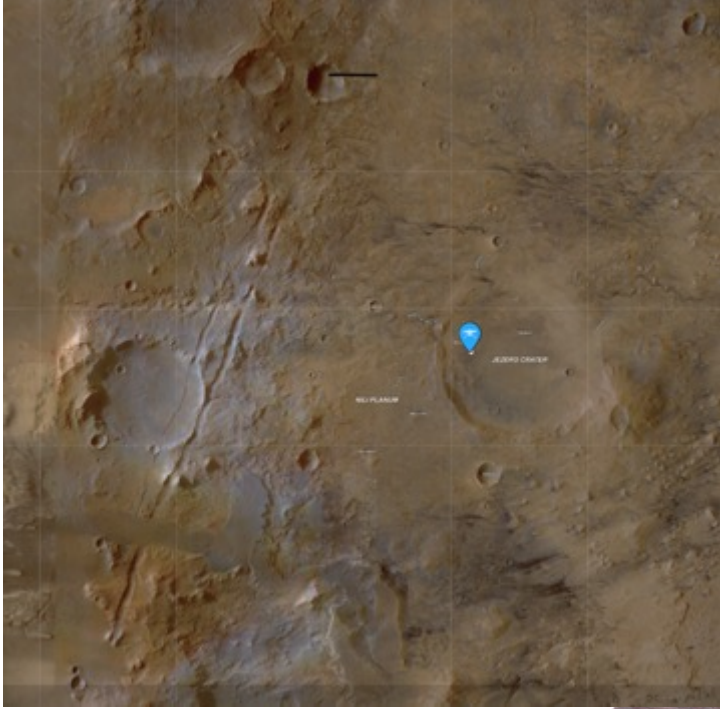


The Ingenuity  
Helicopter in  
flight taken  
by Mastcam-Z  
on the  
Perseverance  
Rover





Location of the Perseverance rover and Ingenuity helicopter after 210 sols (ie. days) on Mars and the path they each traveled. Perseverance has driven 1.62 miles (2.61 km). Ingenuity has flown 13 times covering 1.79 miles (2.88 km).

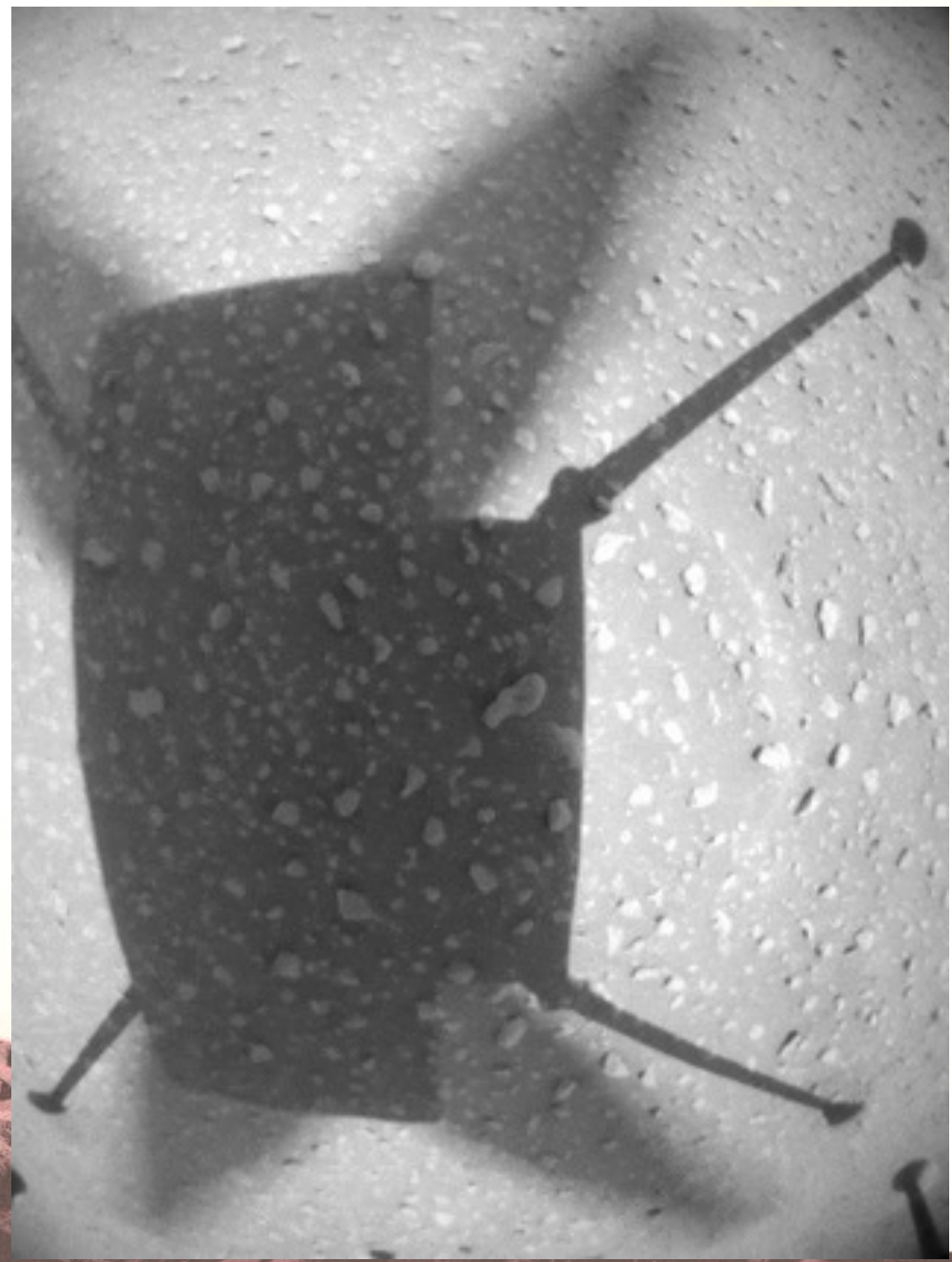
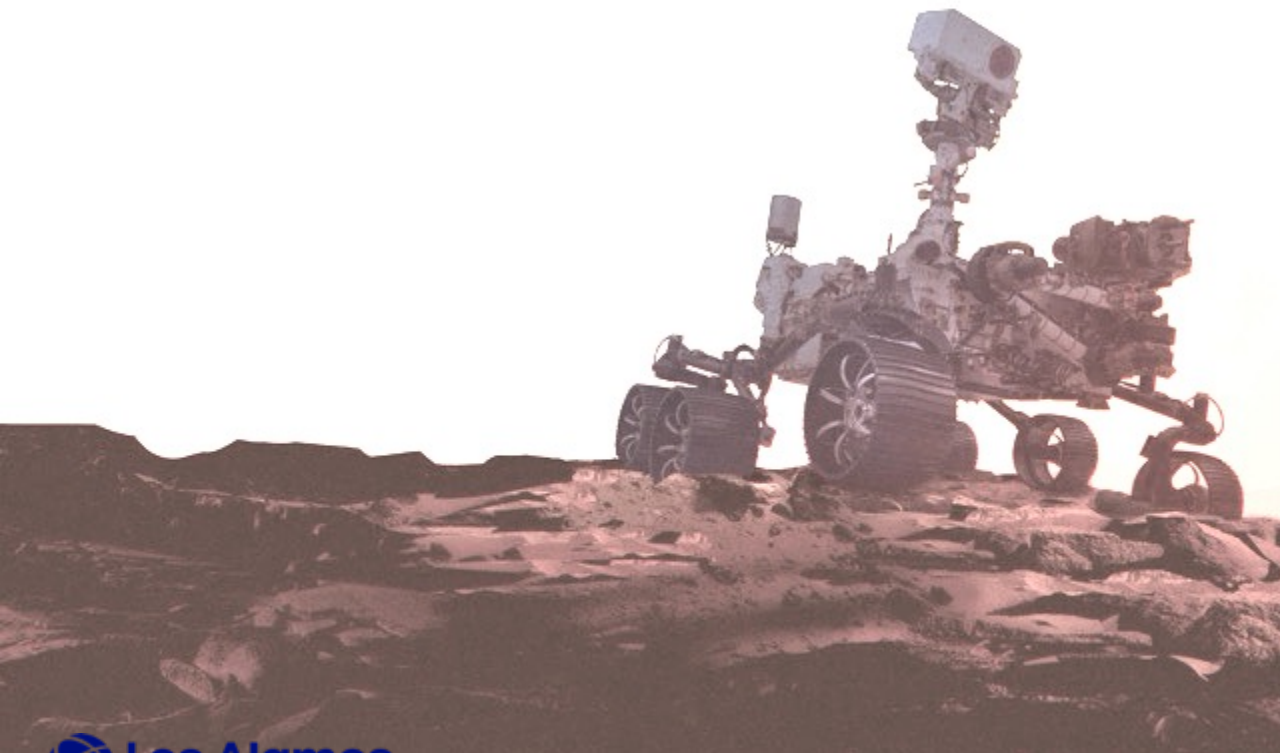




The Ingenuity Helicopter in flight. Image taken by Mastcam-Z on the Perseverance Rover

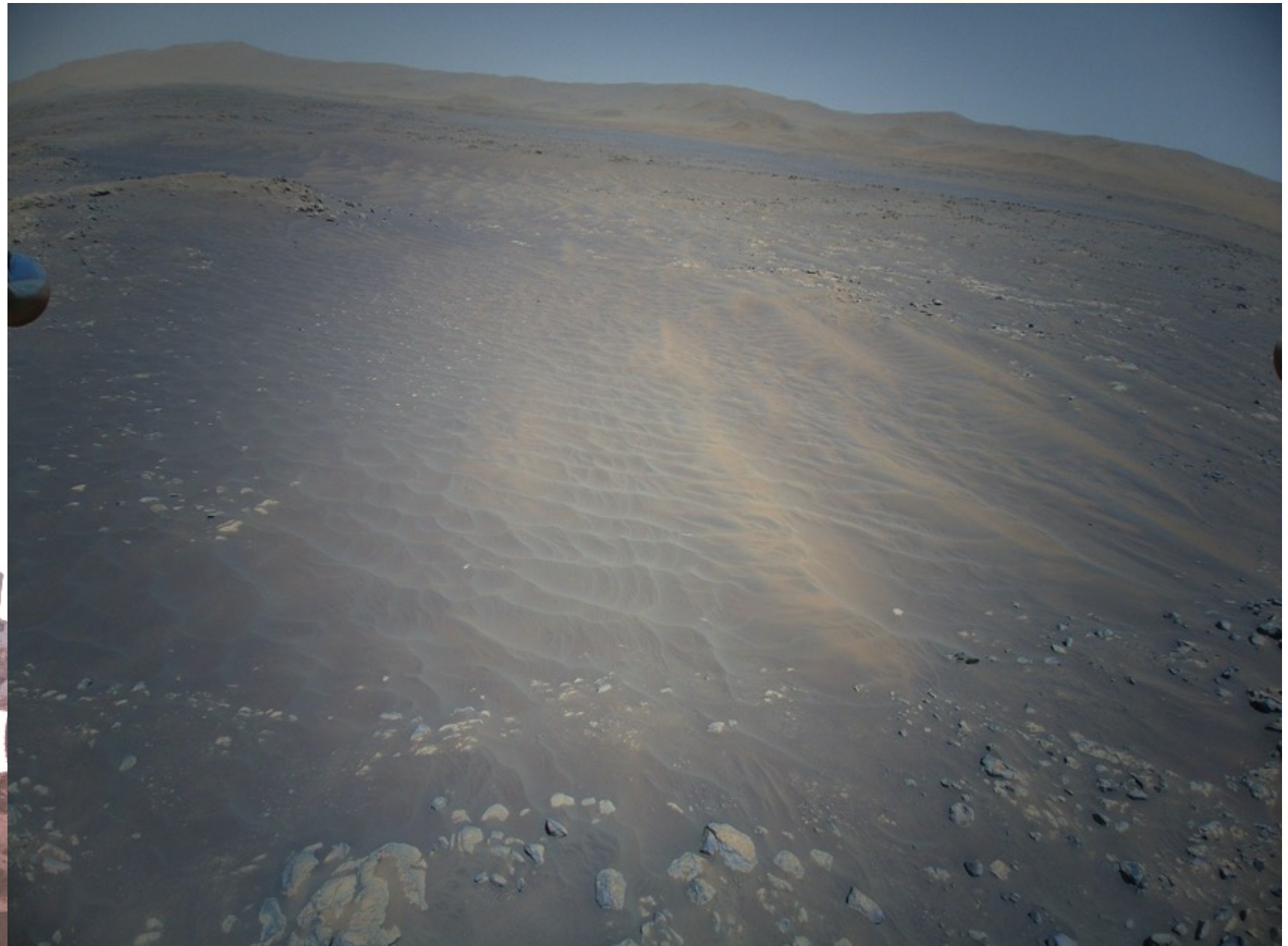


The shadow of the Ingenuity Helicopter taken in flight by the helicopter using its downward terrain imaging camera





The surface of Mars  
imaged by the Ingenuity  
Helicopter while in flight







Large rock sitting on the surface of Mars that caused the mission scientists to ask “why are there holes in the rock and how did they form?” Image taken by Mastcam-Z on the Perseverance Rover.





Wheel tracks left by the Perseverance Rover. Using its auto-navigation driving mode the rover detected and drove around a large rock. Image taken by the Rear-Hazcam on the rover.



Large rock on the surface of Mars that has cracked apart. Cracks in rocks are likely caused by thermal stress due to extreme day-night temperature changes. Image taken by the Perseverance Rover







A dust devil on the surface of Mars taken by the Perseverance Rover



An image of  
the Martian  
landscape  
taken by the  
Perseverance  
Rover





An image of  
the Martian  
landscape  
taken by the  
Perseverance  
Rover





The Martian  
dunes made up  
of fine-grain soil.  
Image taken by  
the Perseverance  
Rover





An image of the Martian landscape  
taken by the Perseverance Rover





The edge of  
Jezero Crater  
forming the  
horizon





Martian rocks  
shaped over  
billions of  
years





The Perseverance Rover collecting science data using the instruments mounted on the end of its robotic arm





Raw image of the  
Kodiak delta  
remnant taken  
by Mastcam-Z on  
the Perseverance  
Rover





Enhanced image  
of the Kodiak  
delta remnant  
taken by  
Mastcam-Z on  
the Perseverance  
Rover



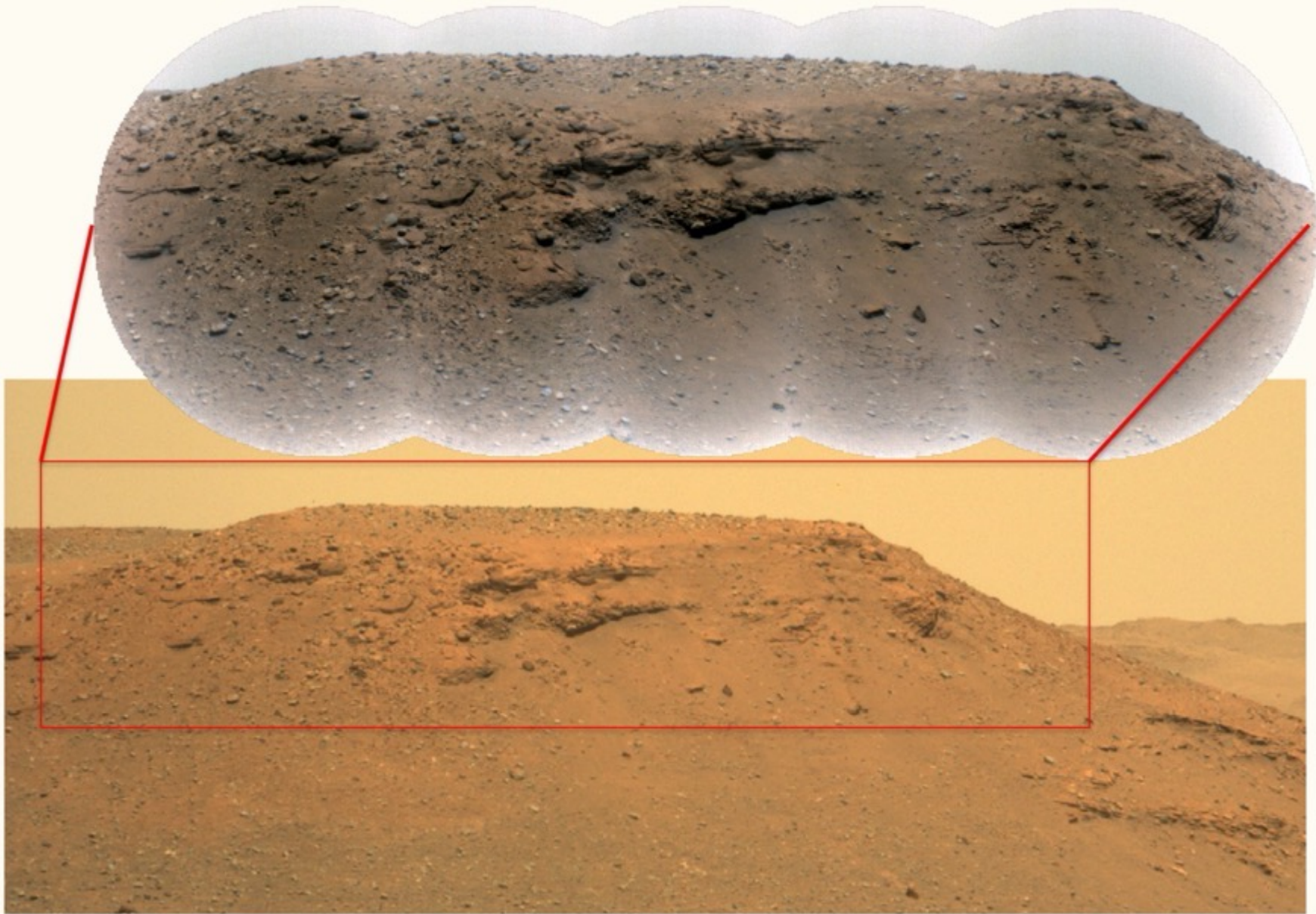


Looking across the different  
surface features of Jezero  
Crater toward Santa Cruz  
mountain





A Mastcam-Z  
image of the  
Jezero Crater  
Delta Scarp  
with a  
SuperCam  
mosaic  
overlaid





# First Target: Máaz (Sol 12)

Distance = 3.17 m



SuperCam  
Remote  
Micro-Imager (RMI)

10 mm

Gasnault

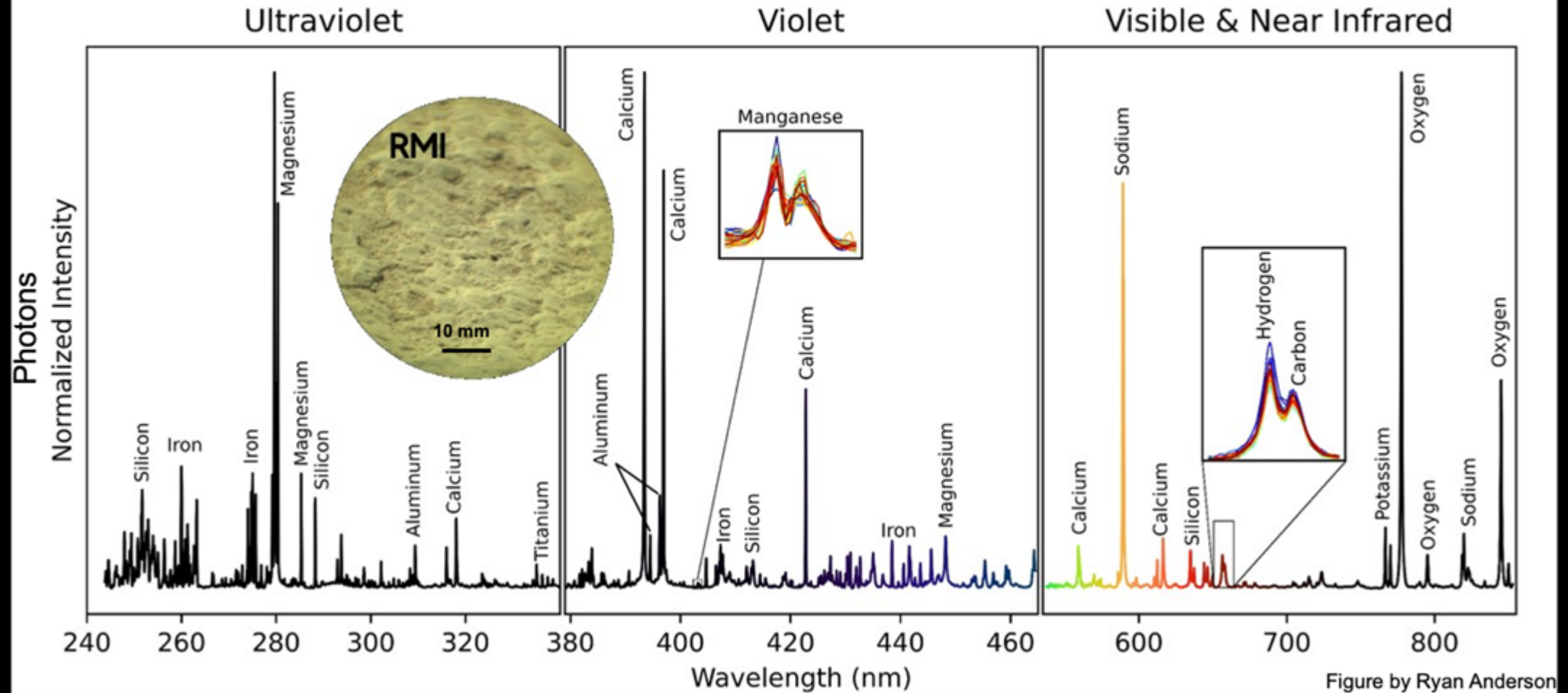
- Light-toned
- Grain-supported texture

10 cm  
Mastcam-Z



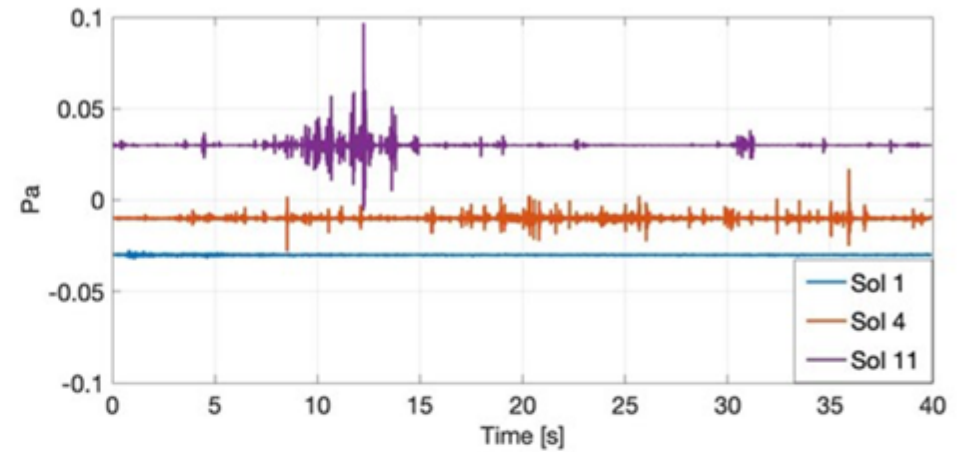
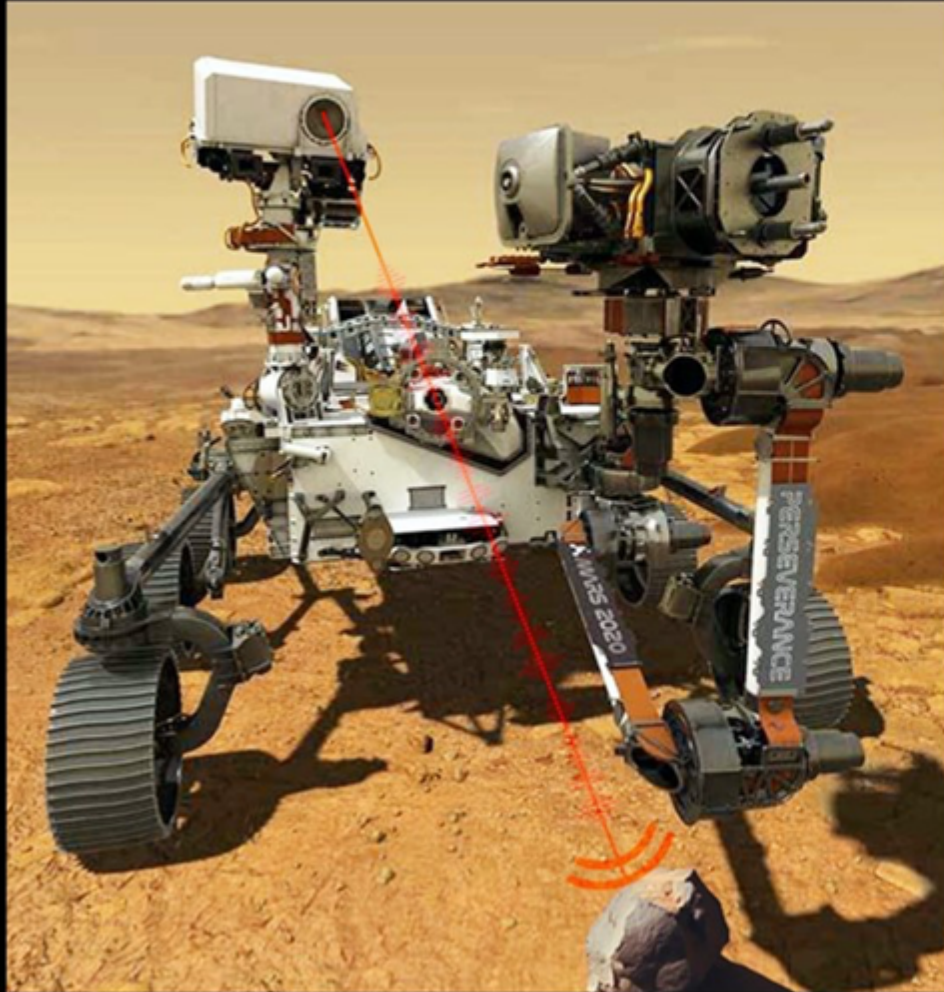
# Maaz target (Sol 12)

## 1<sup>st</sup> SuperCam LIBS spectrum

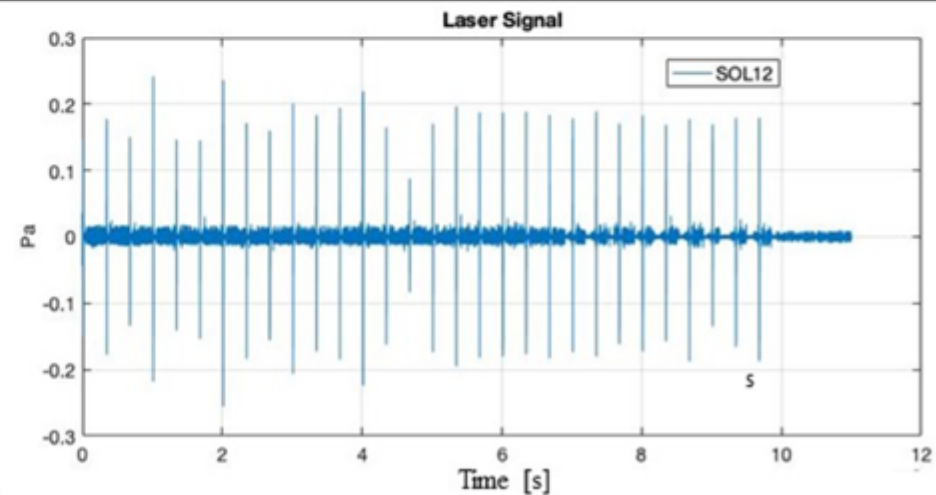




# Martian acoustics

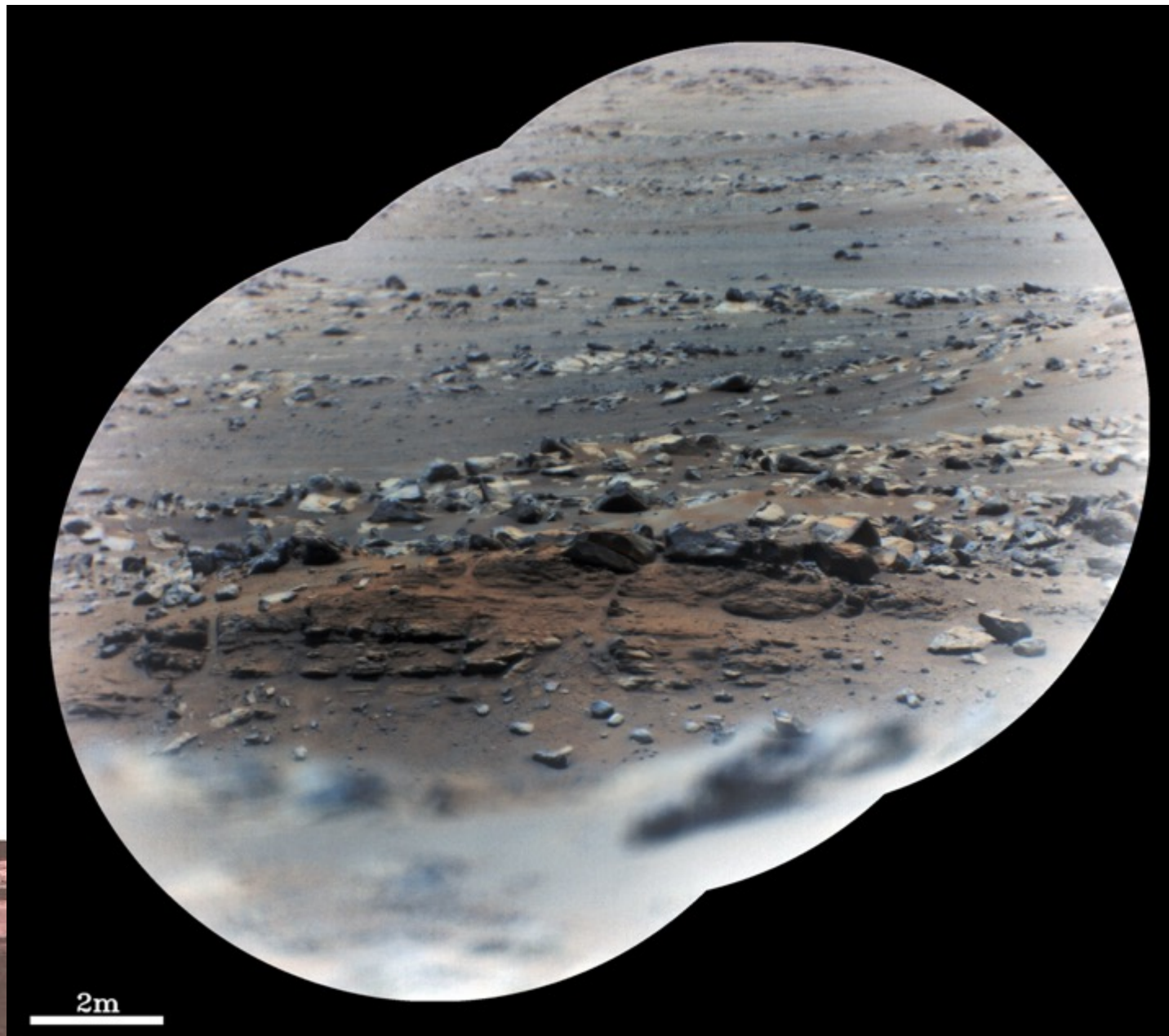


Sol 1: First recording of sounds on Mars  
Sol 4: First acoustic recording of the wind  
Sol 12: First recording of laser shots



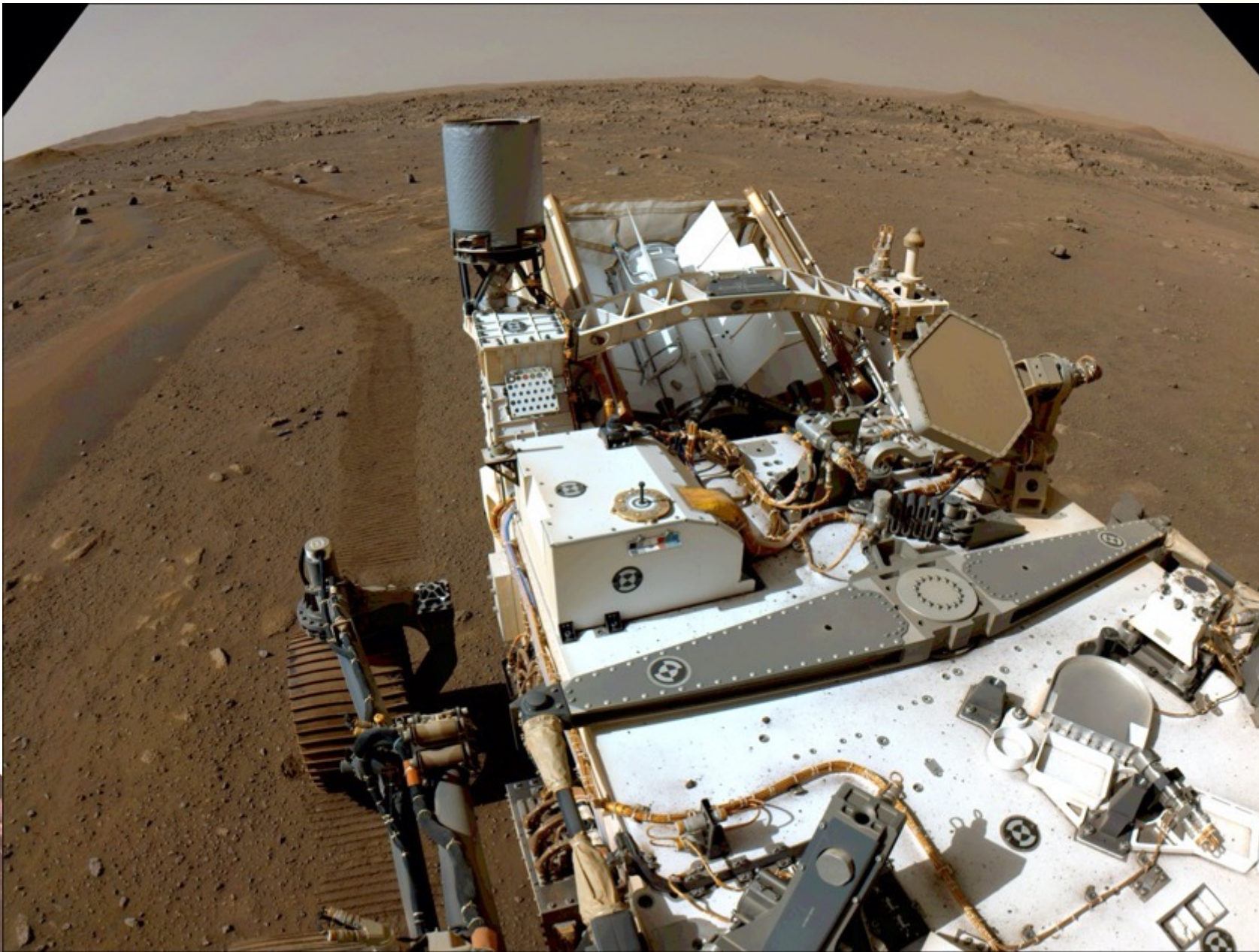


SuperCam  
mosaic of a  
layered rock  
outcrop





The  
Perseverance  
Rover making  
tracks on  
Mars







A gust of wind sweeping dust  
across the Martian plain of  
Jezero Crater





The WATSON camera zooming in on a Martian rock. The darker colored region was cleared of dust by the SuperCam laser





# A panorama of Jezero Crater taken by Mastcam-Z on the Perseverance Rover

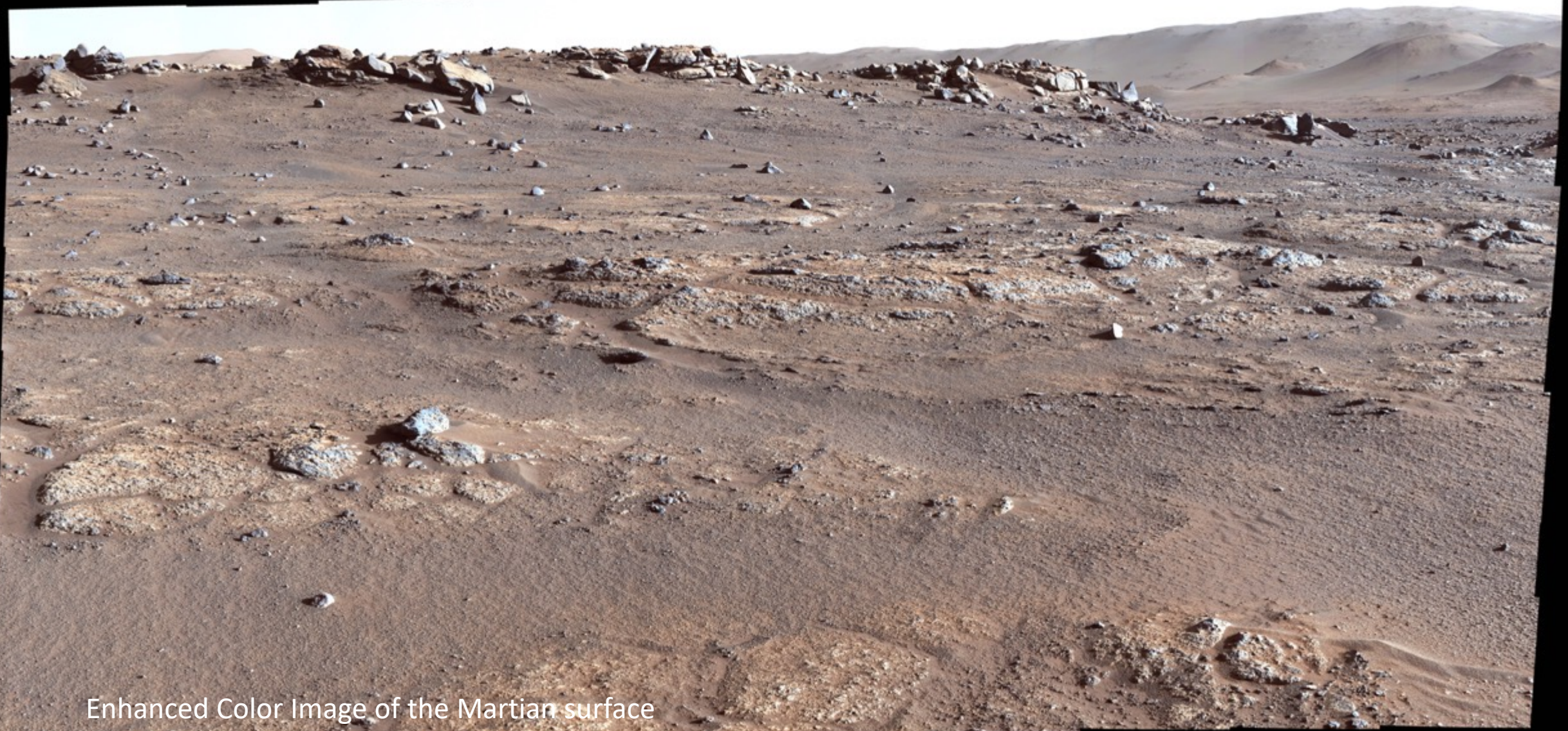






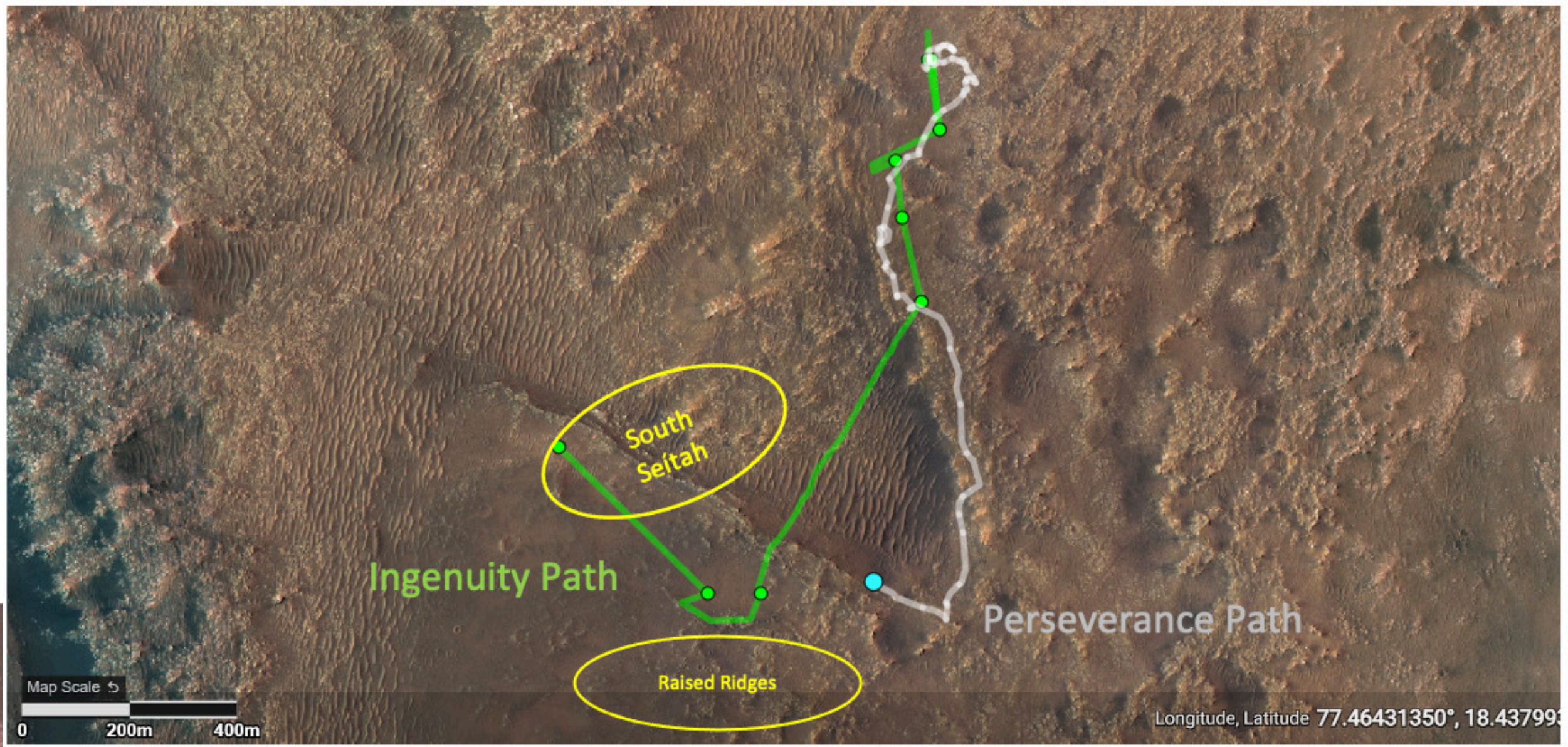
Natural Color Image of the Martian surface





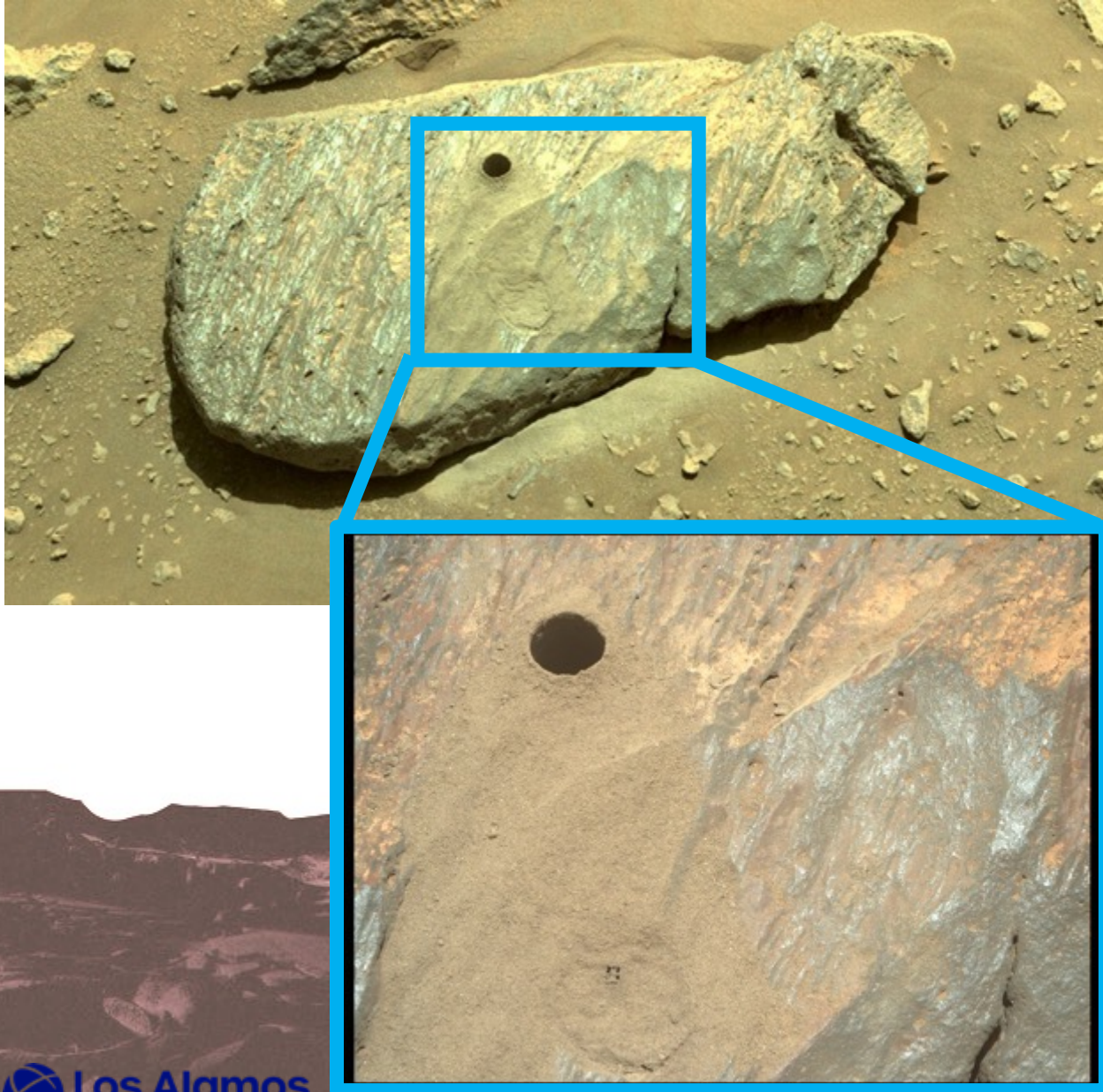
Enhanced Color Image of the Martian surface







Hole left by Perseverance Rover's sampling drill



Rock core sample inside the drill bit



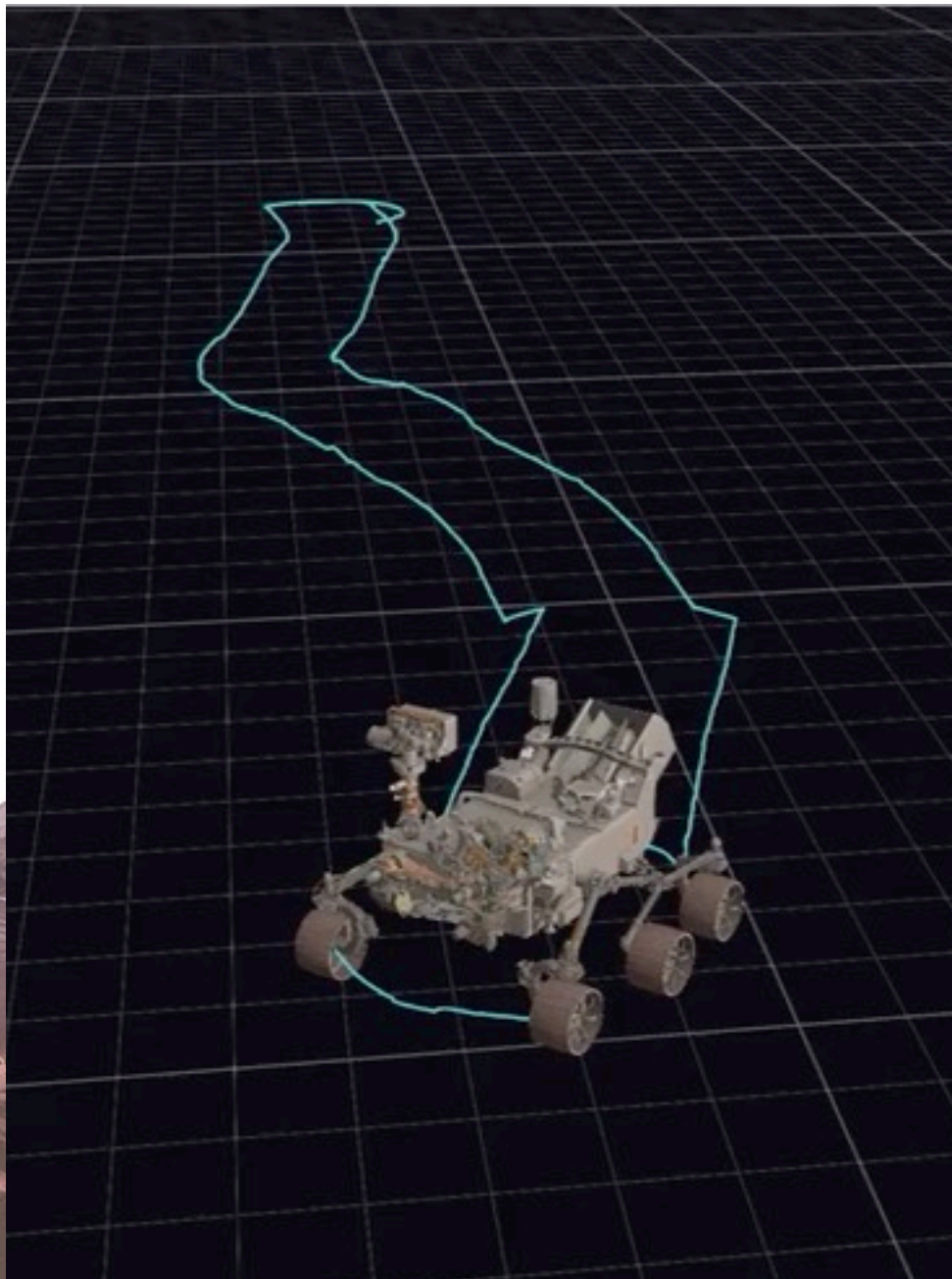




The hole left by the coring drill with 10 small 'pits' made by the SuperCam laser. SuperCam's LIBS spectrometer uses a laser to vaporize a small amount of rock to generate a burst of light. By analyzing the light intensity at different wavelengths scientists are able to determine the elemental composition of the rock.



# Computer Simulation of Perseverance's First Auto-Navigation Drive





A view from the  
Perseverance  
Rover from on  
top of a small  
ridge inside  
Jezero Crater





Image of the  
Perseverance rover  
taken by the Ingenuity  
Helicopter while in  
flight



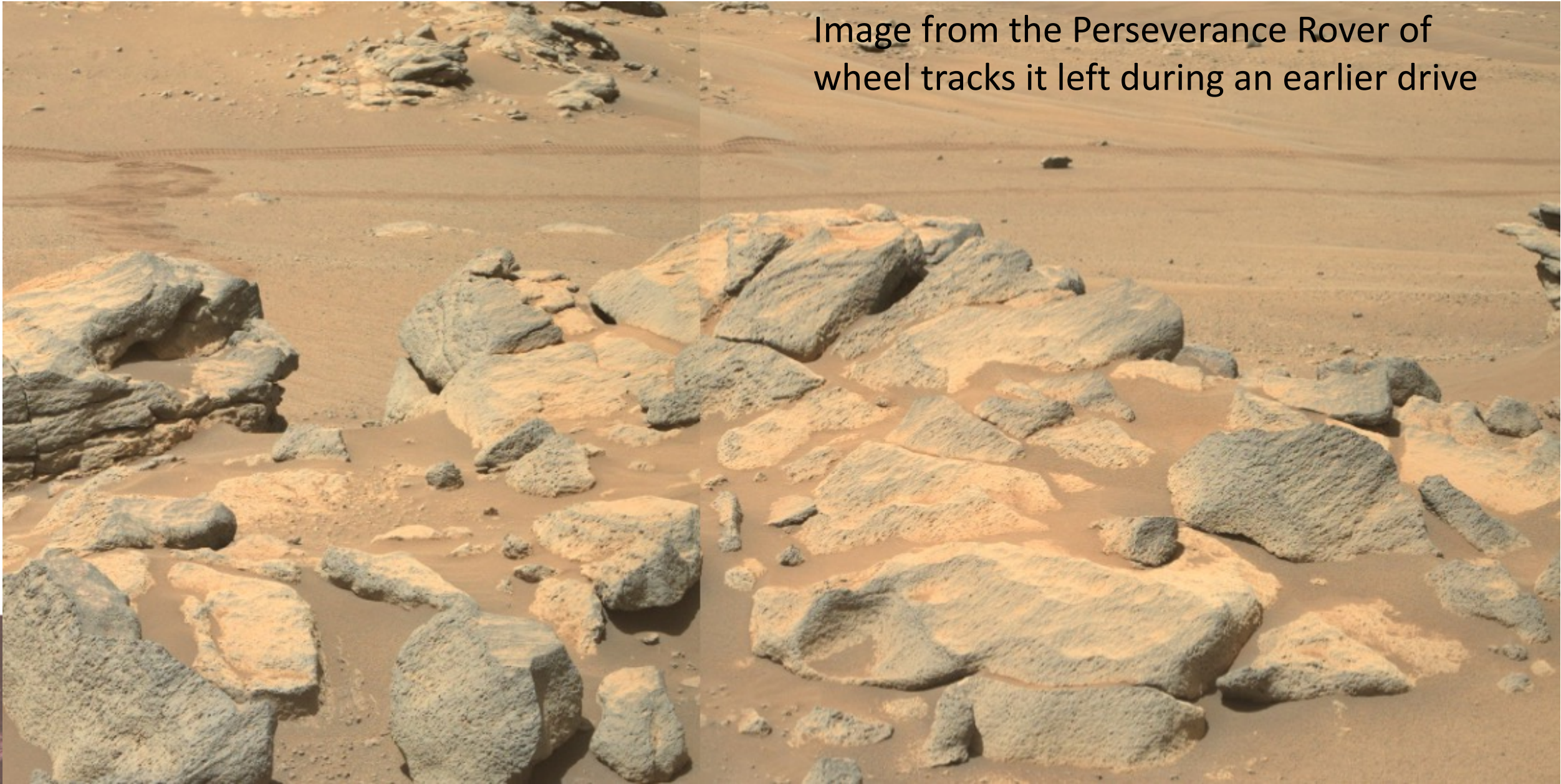


MastCam-Z  
image with a  
SuperCam  
Remote Micro  
Image overlay



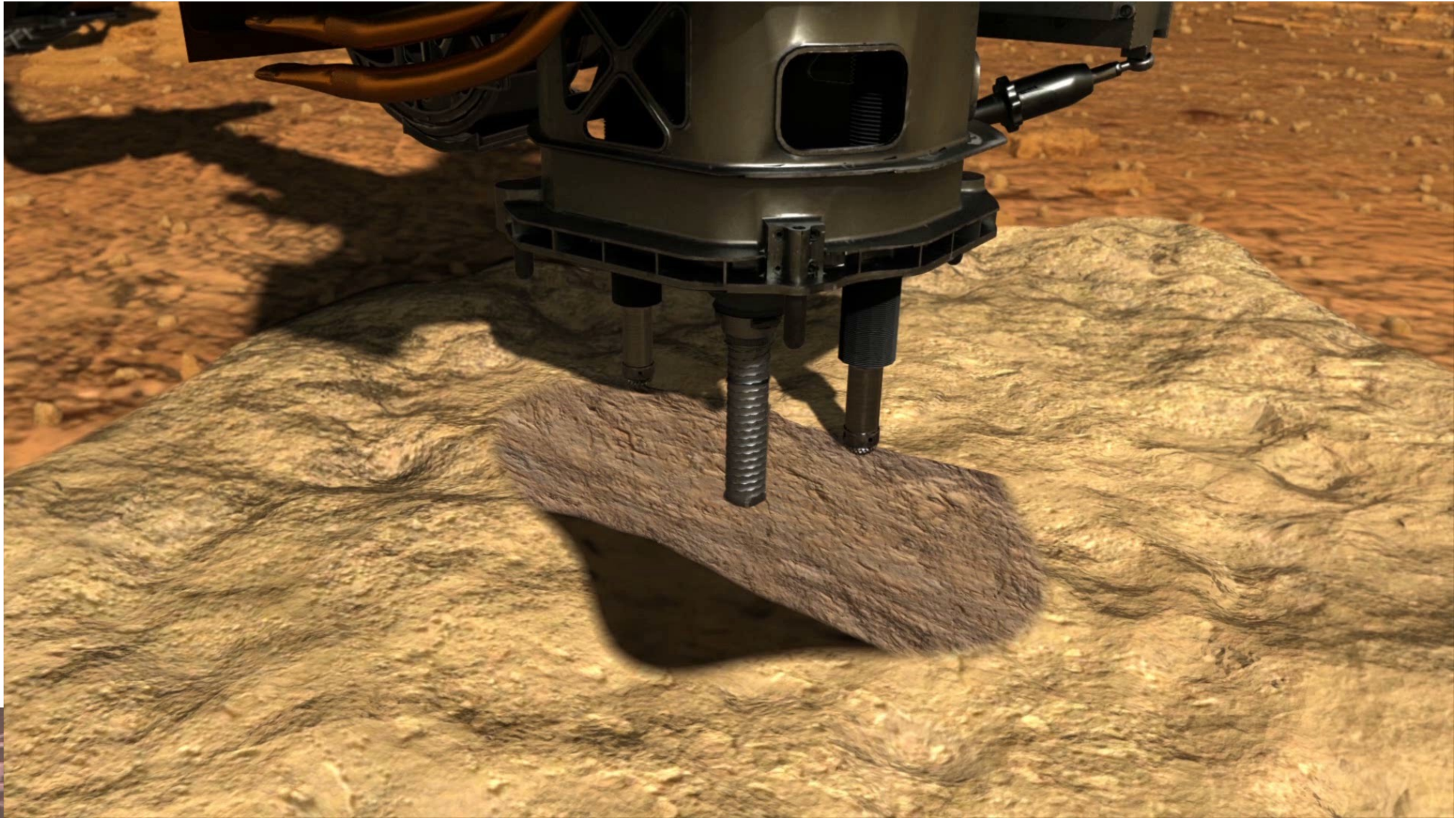


Image from the Perseverance Rover of  
wheel tracks it left during an earlier drive





Animation  
of how the  
Perseverance  
Rover collects  
a rock sample



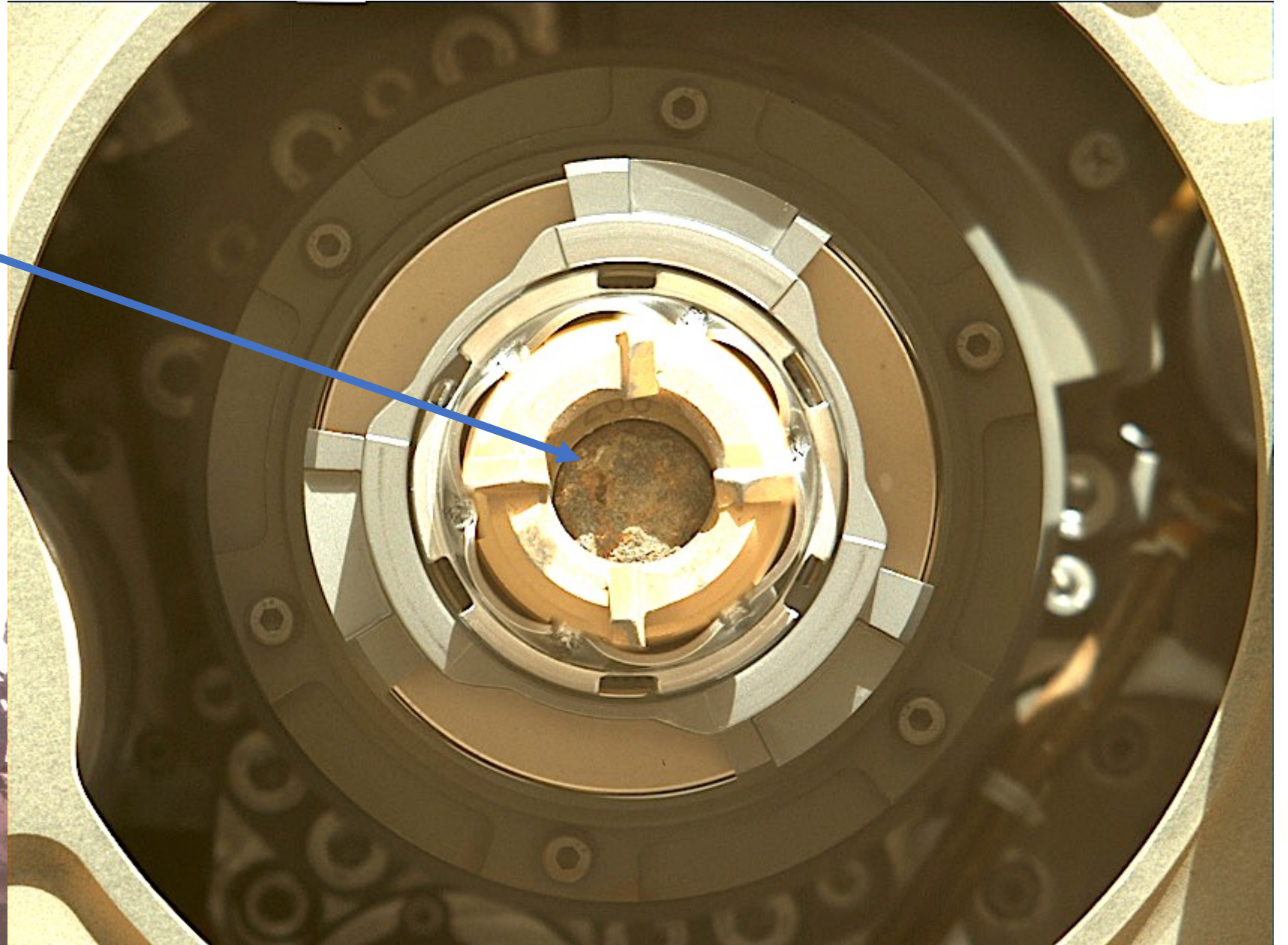


Perseverance collected two core samples from the rock named Rochette on the 1<sup>st</sup> & 7<sup>th</sup> of September 2021



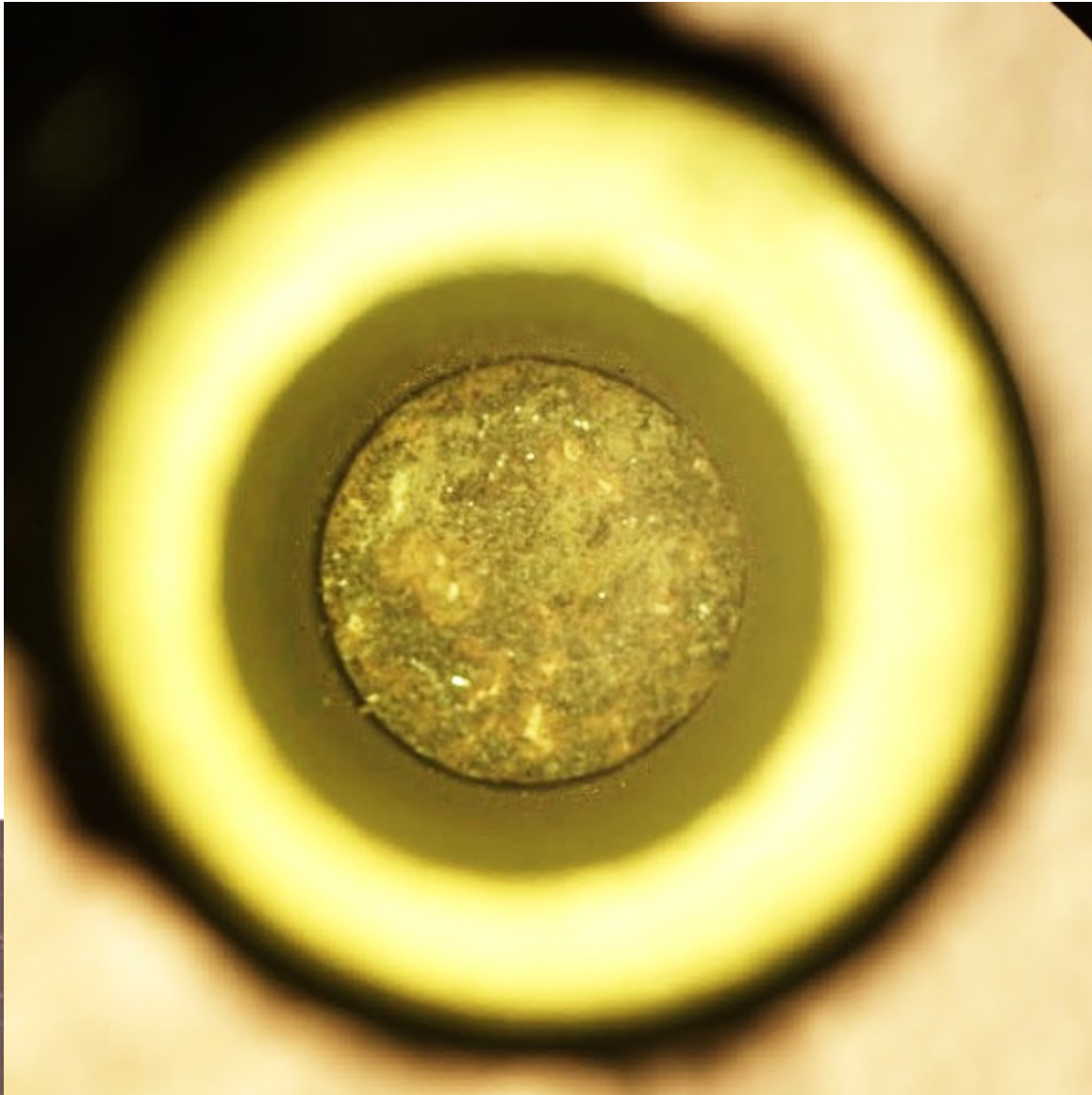


The first rock core sample inside the Perseverance sampling drill bit

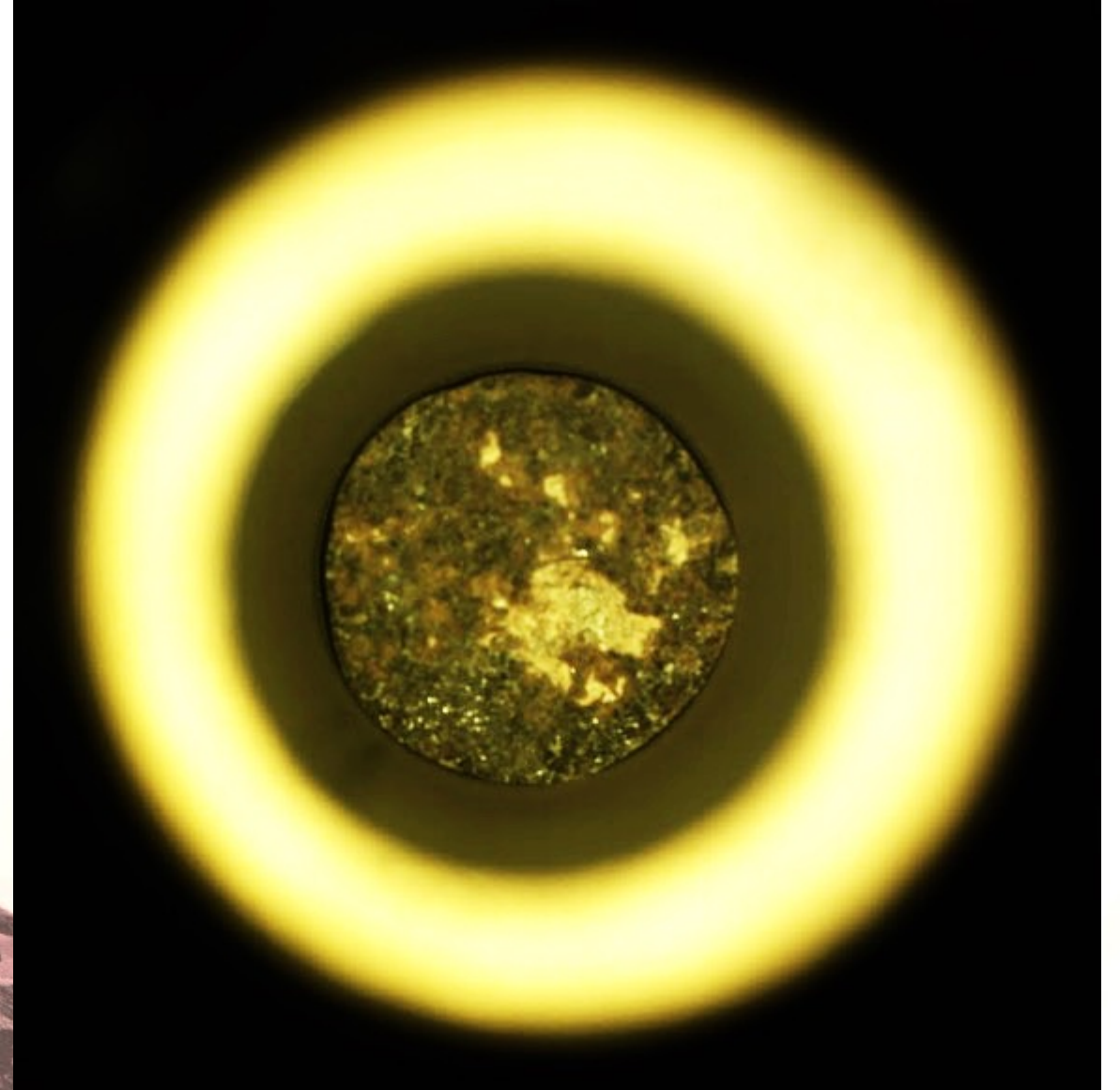




First rock sample collected on Sept. 1st



Second rock sample collected on Sept. 7<sup>th</sup> 2021





Selfie taken  
by the  
Perseverance  
Rover on sol  
198 next to  
the rock  
where two  
core samples  
were  
collected





An image of  
the Martian  
landscape  
taken by the  
Perseverance  
Rover





An image of  
the Martian  
landscape  
taken by the  
Perseverance  
Rover  
showing  
layering in the  
rocks



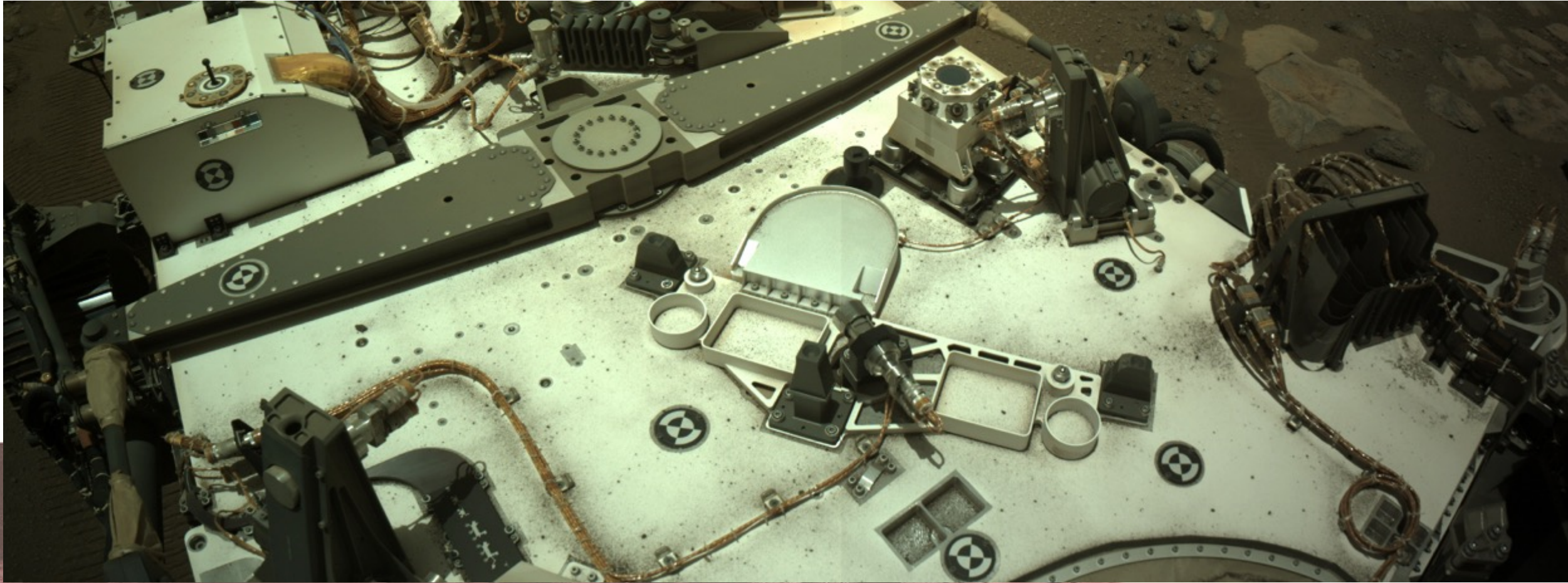


Mastcam-Z image taken on sol 204. The layering in the rocks have the scientists very intrigued.





## Martian dust on the top deck of the Perseverance Rover



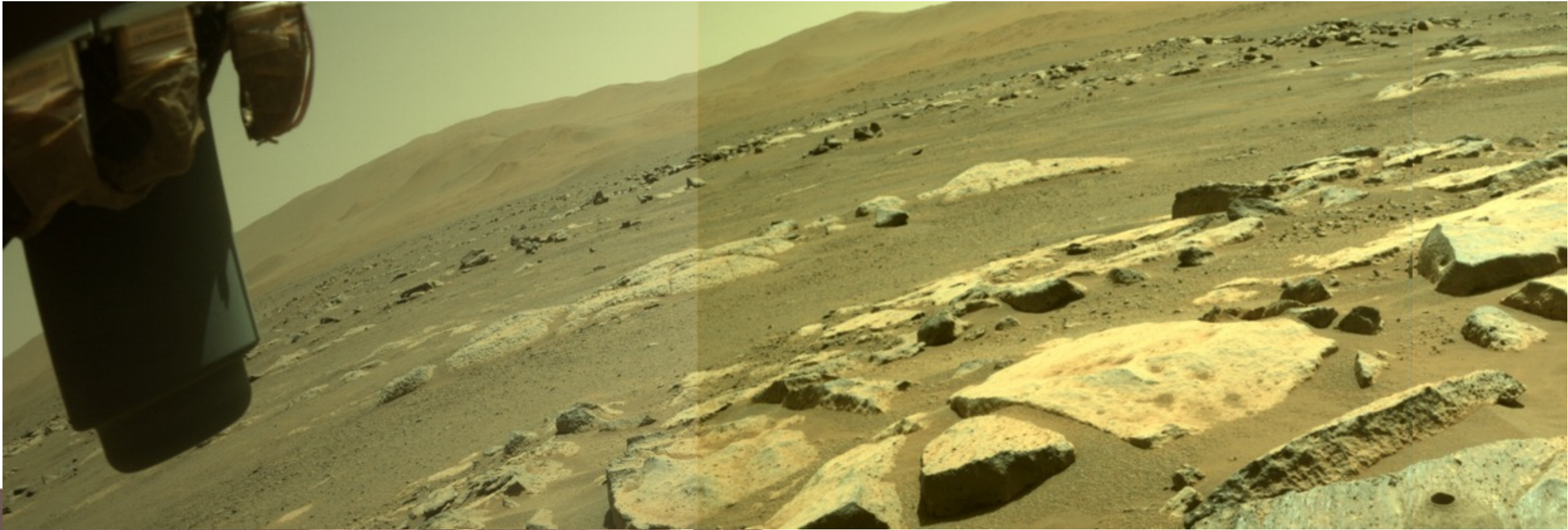


More  
evidence of  
layering in  
rocks imaged  
by the  
Perseverance  
Rover



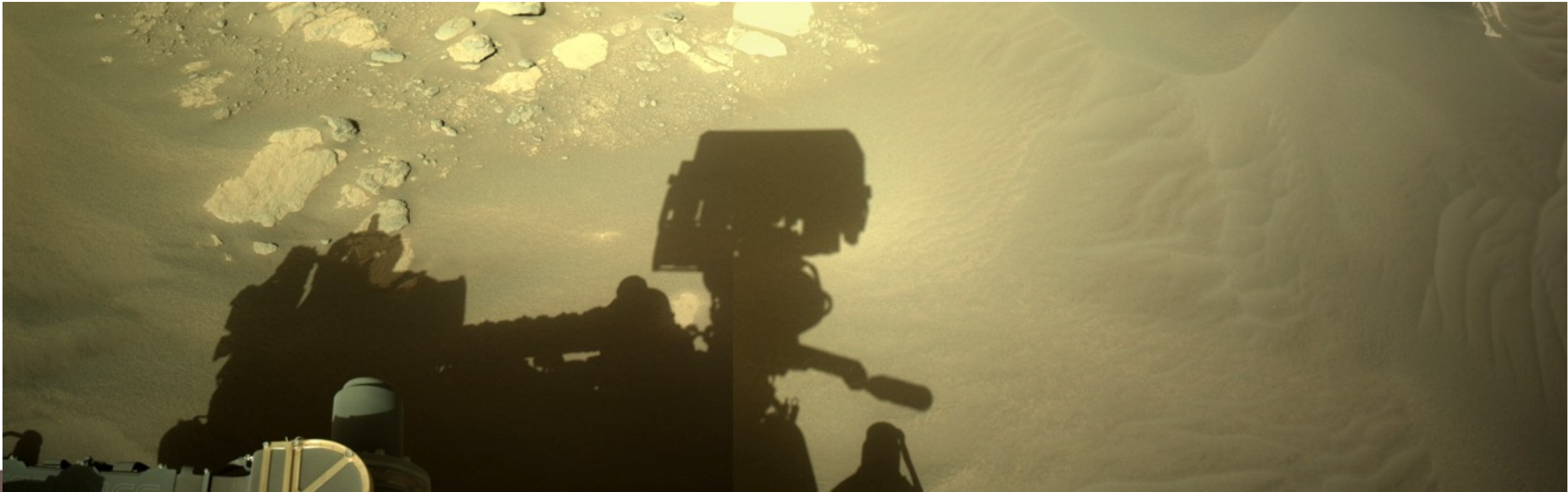


## Martian landscape mosaic taken by the Perseverance Rover



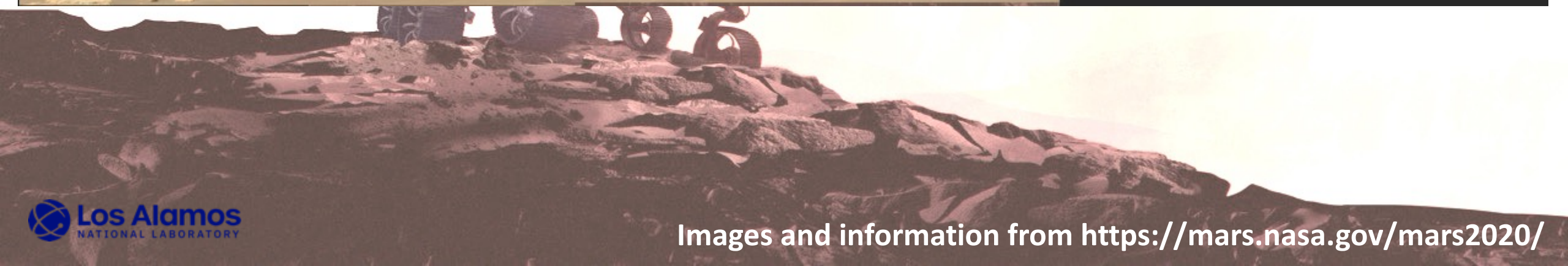


# Navcam image of the Martian surface and the shadow of the Perseverance Rover



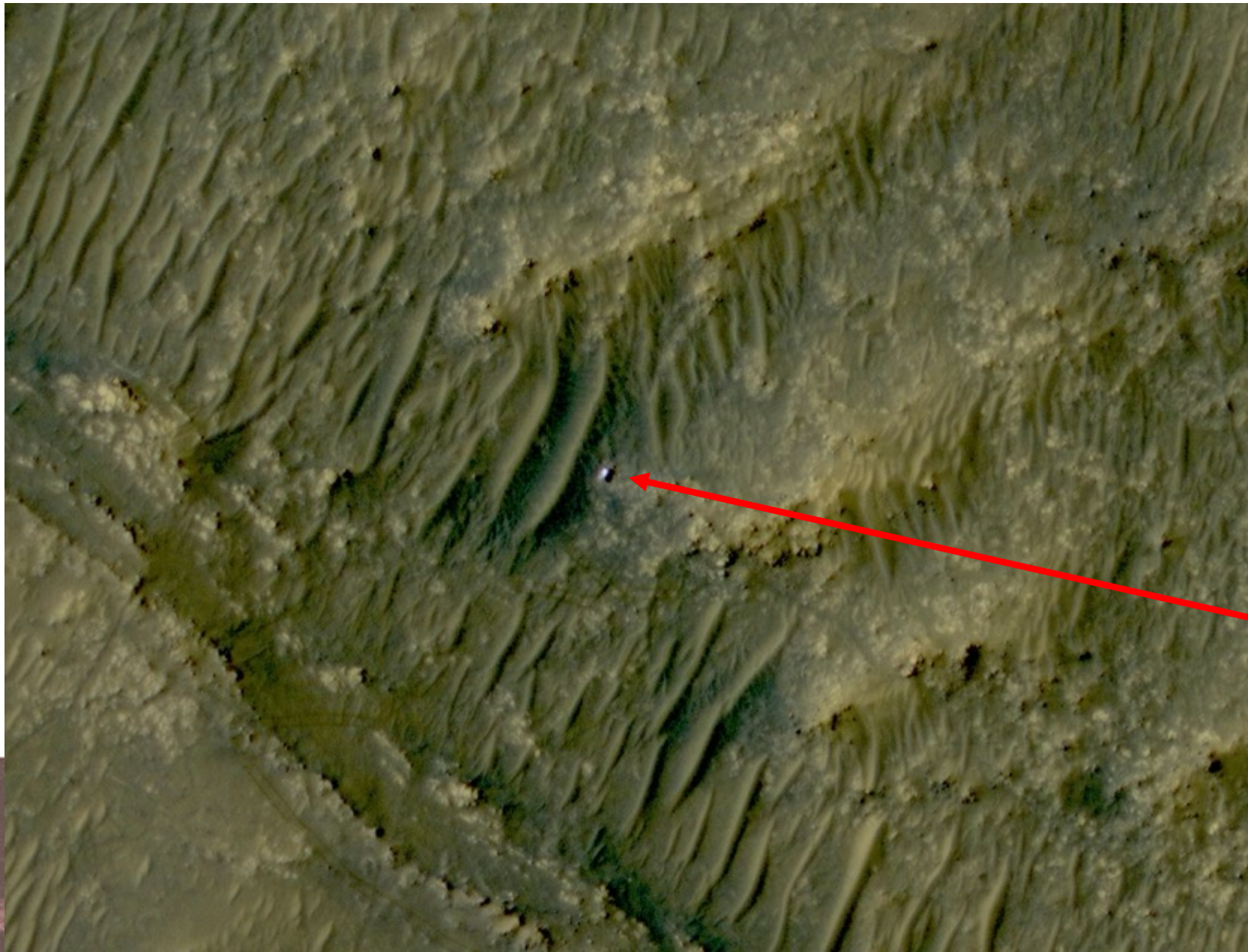


# Mastcam-Z mosaic of a rocky outcrop collected on sol 209 (21 September 2021)





Perseverance Rover in the  
“South Seitah” area of  
Jezero Crater taken from  
orbit by the Mars  
Reconnnaissance Orbiter






Mastcam-Z image of  
the surface around  
the Perseverance  
Rover taken on sol  
208 (20 September  
2021)





# Interactive 3D experience “Explore with Perseverance” that allows you to be a Mars explorer

 Explore with Perseverance

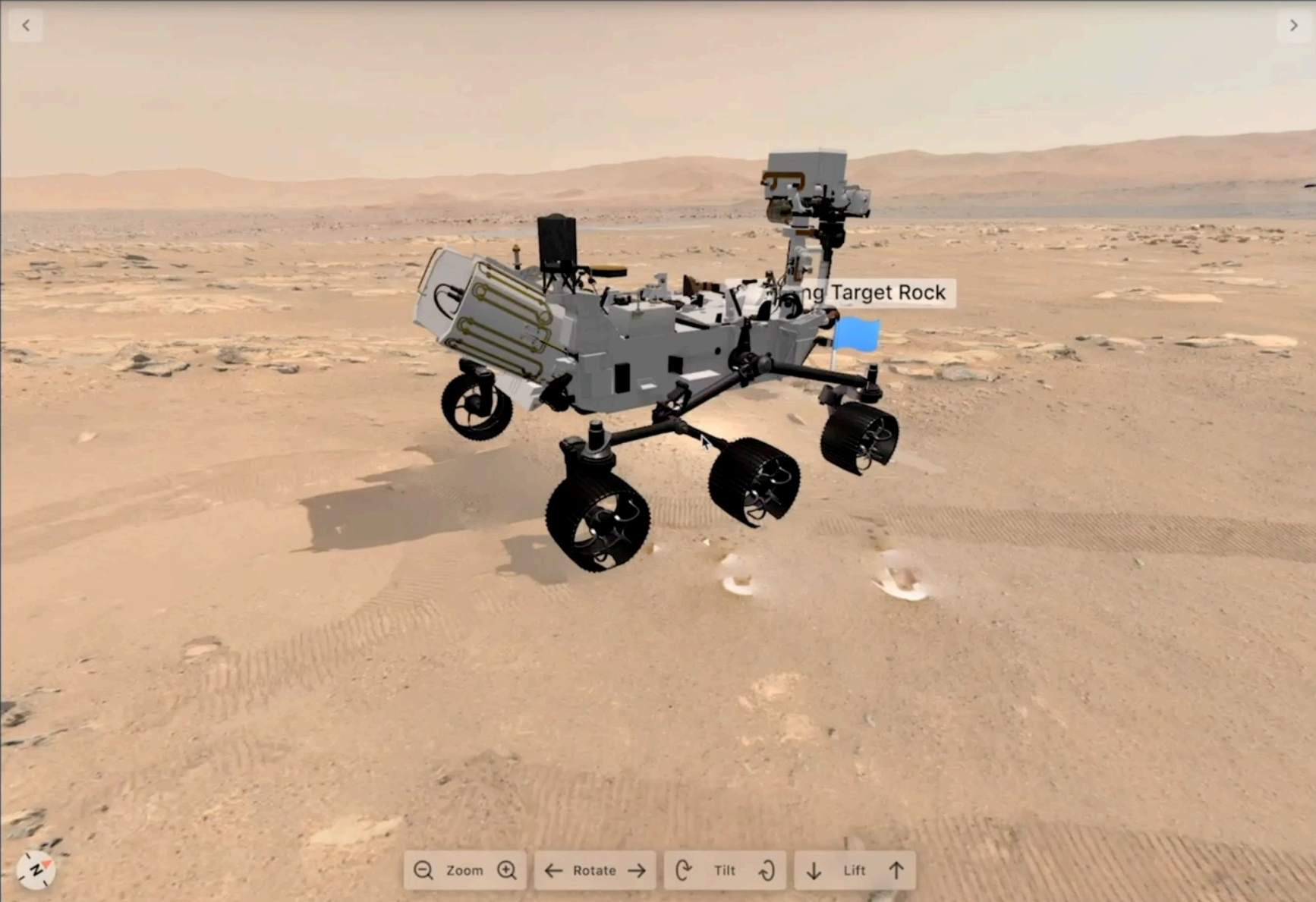
3D Terrain Images Split Screen




About Sols 180 - 196


Images 1460

Click anywhere in the scene to see images that contain that point.

Navigation Camera





**First and Second Rock Coring Site**

Open map view

**Points of interest**

- Sampling Target Rock

**About**

History was made at this location, nicknamed “Citadelle.” Here Perseverance collected its first two core samples from a rocky ridge overlooking a field of dunes. The rocks at this location were less weathered than at the rover’s first drill site, making it possible to collect intact cores.

See other locations

Zoom Rotate Tilt Lift



Dunes on Mars consisting of fine-grain soil sculpted by blowing wind. Image taken by the Navcam on sol 213 (25 September 2021).

